

PROJECT 10073 RECORD

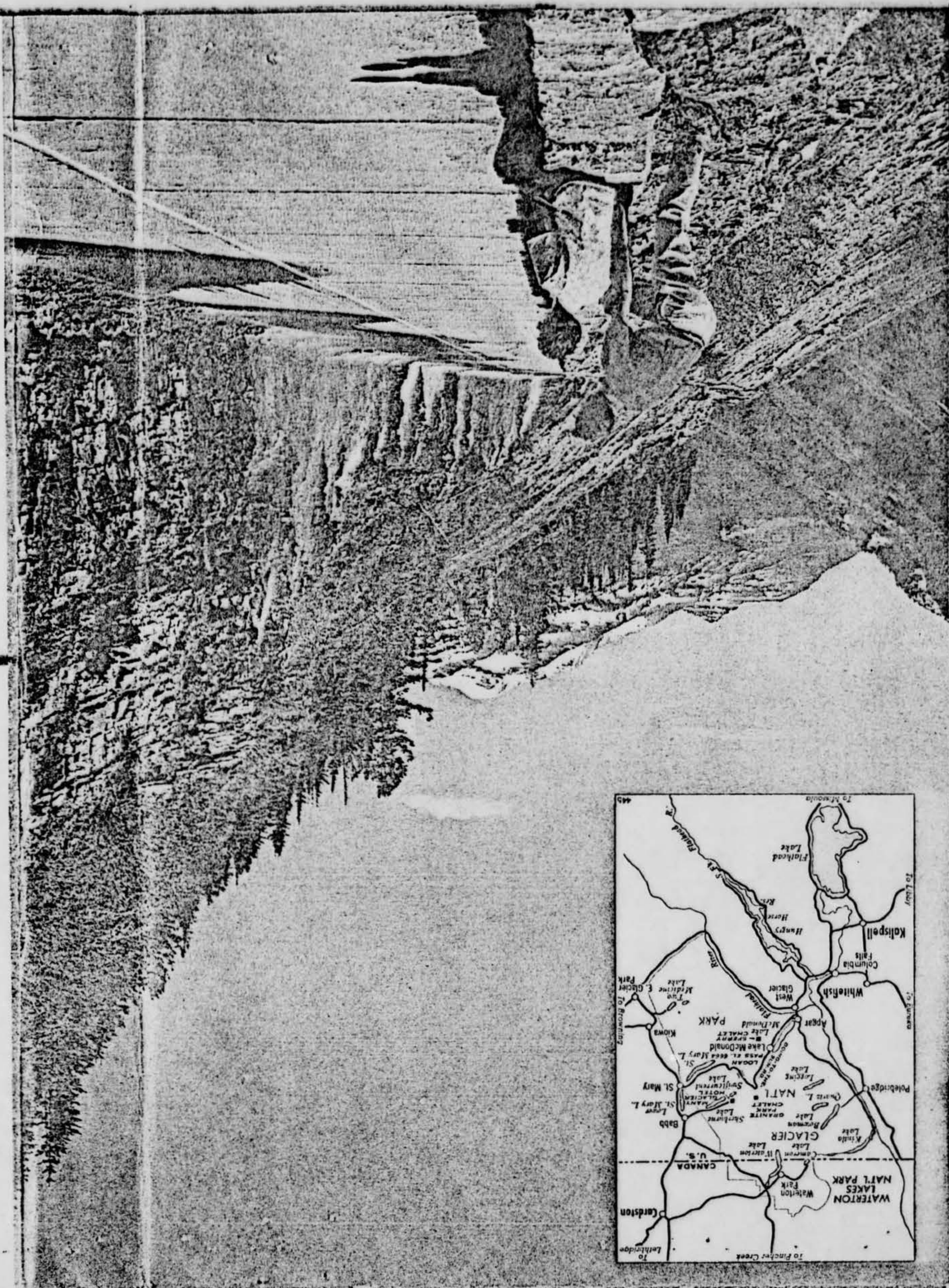
1. DATE - TIME GROUP 16 August 66 16/1300Z	2. LOCATION Marville, France
3. SOURCE Military	10. CONCLUSION Other (FALSE TARGETS)
4. NUMBER OF OBJECTS One	
5. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 40 Seconds	11. BRIEF SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS Aircraft had radar contact with alleged UFO, however, no visual sighting occurred. Radar analysis performed believes false targets responsible for sighting.
6. TYPE OF OBSERVATION AIRCRAFT RADAR	
7. COURSE SW	
8. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
9. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

left photo... Glacier Park
Weeping Wall by Ernst Peterson

Three of the five entrances and oldest of all the national parks in the world. (1) the north entrance at the town of Gardiner, Mont. (2) the south entrance at the town of Yellowstone, Wyo. (3) the west entrance at the town of Cody, Wyo. The park is named after the famous geologist, John C. Merriam, who first proposed the idea of a national park in the area. The park is famous for its geysers, hot springs, and mud caldrons, mountains, and rugged Montana traps. The park is famous for its geysers, hot springs, and mud caldrons, mountains, and rugged Montana traps. The park is famous for its geysers, hot springs, and mud caldrons, mountains, and rugged Montana traps.

The history of Glacier National Park is a story of discovery and preservation. The park was first established in 1902 as a national monument. It was later redesignated as a national park in 1909. The park is famous for its geysers, hot springs, and mud caldrons, mountains, and rugged Montana traps. The park is famous for its geysers, hot springs, and mud caldrons, mountains, and rugged Montana traps. The park is famous for its geysers, hot springs, and mud caldrons, mountains, and rugged Montana traps.

above photo... M



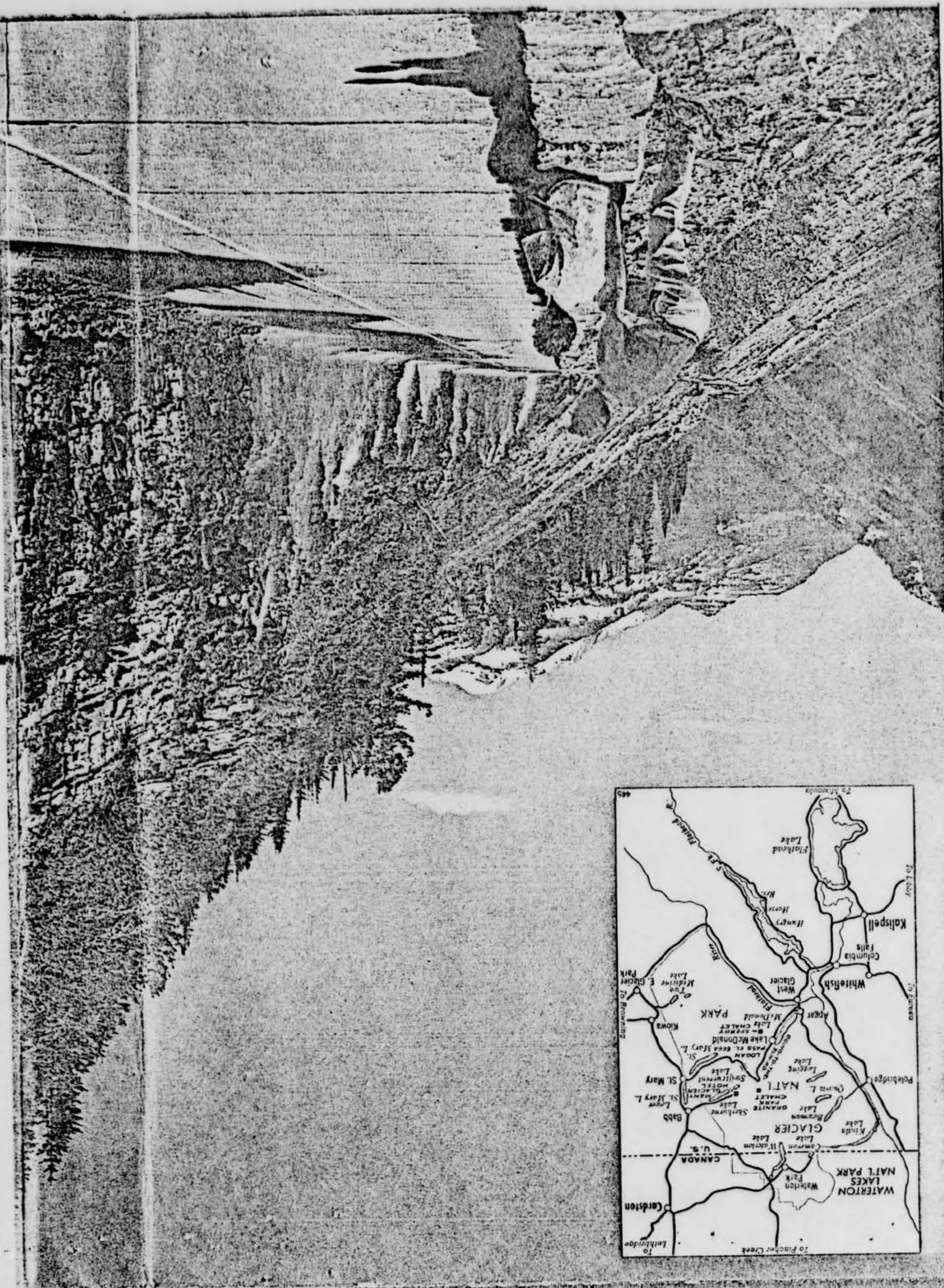
MONTANA

The BIG SKY Country



(1) the north entrance at historic Yellowstone River Valley and Yankee Jim tranche is reached by the which climbs via a series nearly 11,000 feet in Mont tains. (3) West Yellowstone National Park two scenic highways along the world-famous River and the world-famous fisherman's paradise . . . Yellowstone National Park. John Colter, but his friends refused to rugged Montana trapped stone country extensively. Often termed "natural removed for spouting mud calderons, mountain

The history of Glacier National Park, lying in a rugged area they entered this about cross to the Flathead country. The park, lying in a rugged area they entered this about cross to the Flathead country. The park, lying in a rugged area they entered this about cross to the Flathead country.



MONTANA

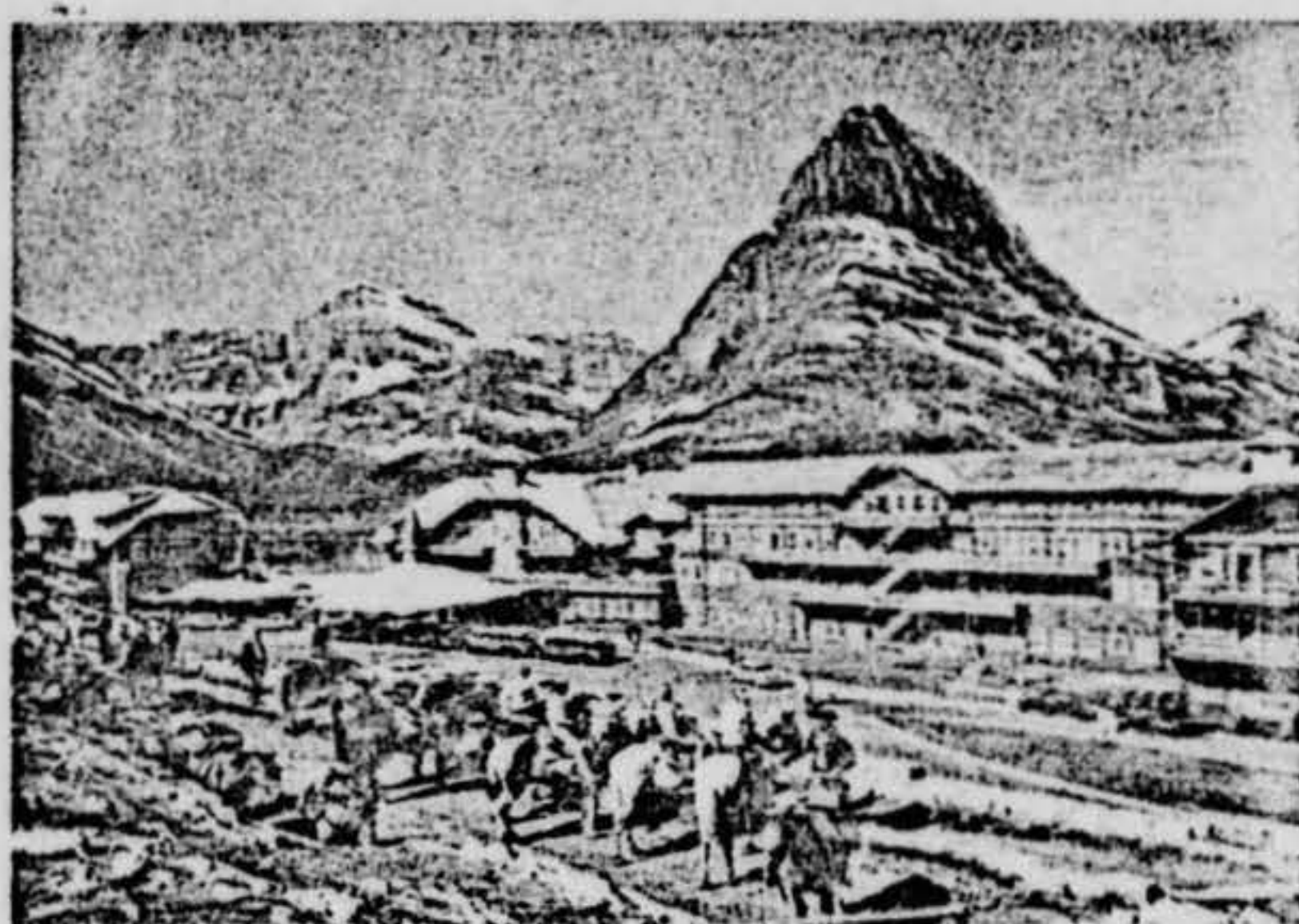
The BIG SKY Country



The BIG

NOW

Glacier NATIONAL PARK



above photo . . . Many Glacier Hotel by Marion Lacy

The history of Glacier National Park begins with the Blackfeet Indians who lived under the spell of the majestic mountains. Regarding the mountain vastness with awe they entered this abode of spirits only to fast or to cross to the Flathead country.

The park, lying in a rugged section of the Montana Rockies, is named not from the 60-odd glaciers of today, but because huge Ice Age glaciers carved the rugged scenery of what is now Glacier National Park. Here two hundred glacial lakes stud the valleys or are set like jewels in rocky cirques. Streams of crystal clear water

offer good fishing . . . and no fishing license. Fields of brilliant mountain wildflowers, cascades, falls, sheer cliffs, dense forests, inquisitive marmots and proud mountain goats make a panorama.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular highway running east and west through the park, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and towers Garden Wall. Much of the park is accessible by auto and more than a thousand miles of trails lead into untouched wilderness or to isolated camps. Some of the glaciers are visible from the road; others are easily accessible on foot or horseback. Horses are available; riding experience not necessary.

Warm sunny days and cool starry nights are enjoyed throughout the summer. Early season visitors find the most glorious and mountainous scenery in the park. In the fall, deciduous trees play brilliant colors, highest peaks glisten with white dusting of snow and skies deepen to a rich blue.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, open about June 10, remains open well into October. Accommodations are conveniently located at the park's fringes. Accommodations in the park are available from about June 10 to September 15.

This million acre alpine wonderland was established by Congress as a national park on May 8, 1910. The United States section of Watkins International Peace Park.

Yellowstone NATIONAL PARK

Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone, the largest and oldest of all the national parks, are in Montana: (1) the north entrance at Gardiner is reached by the historic Yellowstone River route through beautiful Paradise Valley and Yankee Jim Canyon. (2) the northeast entrance is reached by the spectacular Beartooth Highway which climbs via a series of amazing switchbacks to nearly 11,000 feet in Montana's rugged Beartooth Mountains. (3) West Yellowstone, Montana, gives entrance to Yellowstone National Park on the west . . . reached by two scenic highways along the picturesque Gallatin River and the world-famed Madison River . . . the trout fisherman's paradise . . . the river which feeds earthquake-created Quake Lake.

Yellowstone National Park was first discovered by a frontiersman, John Colter, in the winter of 1807-1808, but his friends refused to believe the tales of the fantastic land he had seen. Twenty years later, Jim Bridger, a rugged Montana trapper and scout, gave similar descriptions of the area, and eventually explored the Yellowstone country extensively.

Often termed "nature's wonderland", Yellowstone is renowned for spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling mud caldrons, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes,

forest and waterfalls . . . 2,221,000 acres. Park wildlife includes buffalo, moose, elk, Big Horn sheep and—favorite of all—black bear. Fishing is excellent in the park and NO fishing license is required.

Congress established Yellowstone National Park March 1, 1872, after the Washburn-Denver Expedition headed by H.D. Washburn, Surveyor-General.

Accommodations are available all year at the park's entrances and from about May 1 to October 15.



right photo . . . Yellowstone Bears courtesy Yellowstone Park Company

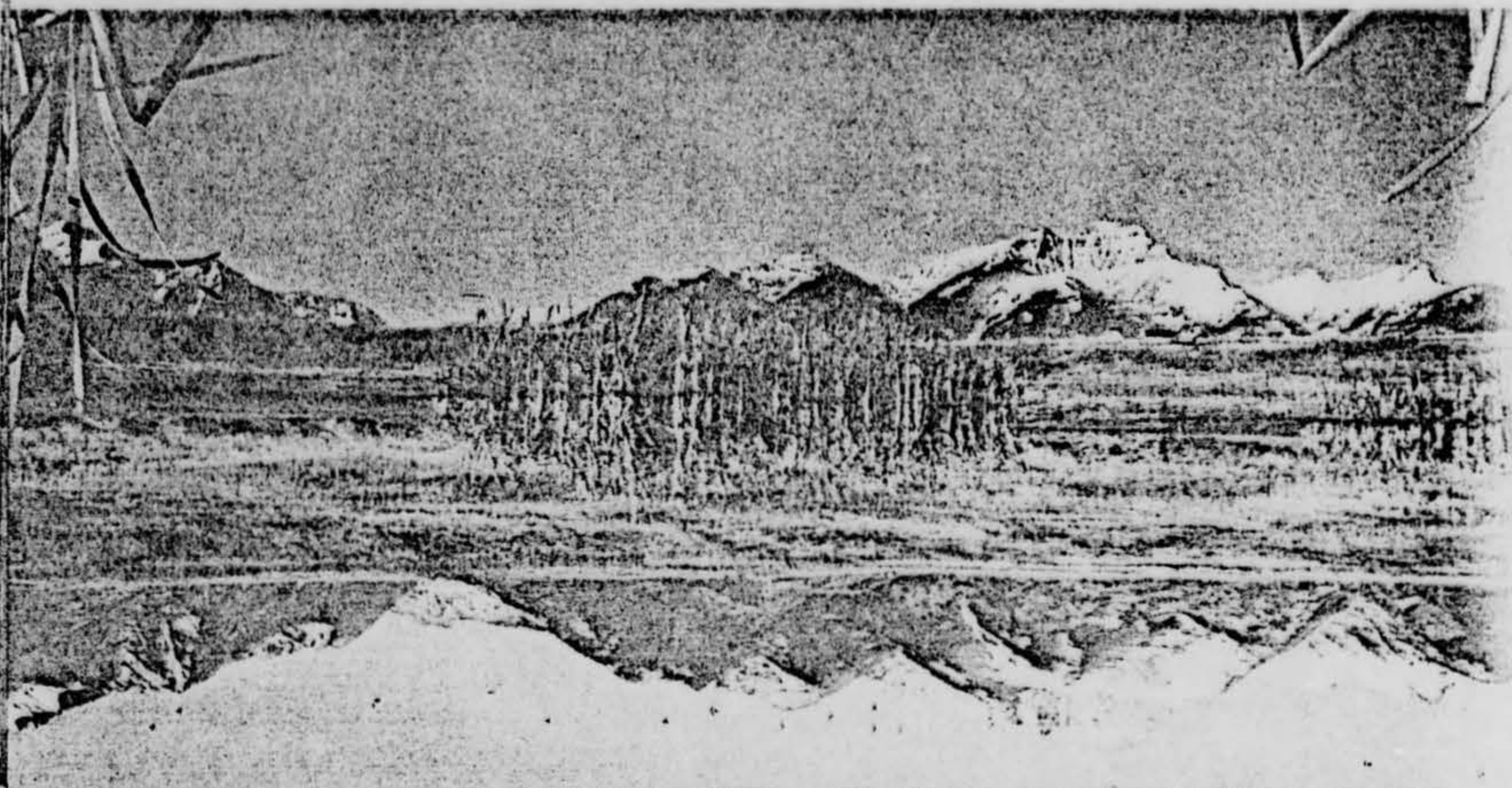
left photo . . . Glacier Park Weeping Wall by Ernst Peterson

right photo . . . Old Faithful Geysers Union Pacific Railroad Colorphoto

Greetings

Montana, a state which takes enormous pride in its traditions of the past, also looks to the future with genuine enthusiasm. As an outdoor vacationland, Montana is

The Magnificent Mission Range of the Rocky Mountains lowers toward the BIG SKY of Western Montana. Photograph by Ross Hall



PARK

... and no fishing license is required. Mountain wildflowers, cascading waterfalls, dense forests, inquisitive bears, friendly mountain goats make up its changing

... Road, a spectacular 50-mile drive west through the park, crosses the ... at Logan Pass and traverses the ... all. Much of the park is accessible by ... a thousand miles of trails lead deep ... wilderness or to isolated mountain cha ... glaciers are visible from the roads; ... accessible on foot or horseback. Saddle ... e; riding experience is unnecessary. ... s and cool starry nights are the rule ... mer. Early season visitors find water- ... rious and mountain peaks still cov- ... ws. In the fall, deciduous trees dis- ... highest peaks glisten with their first ... w and skies deepen to a startling blue. ... Road, open about the first week in ... well into October. All year around ... e conveniently located on the park's ... ations in the park are available from ... ptember 15.

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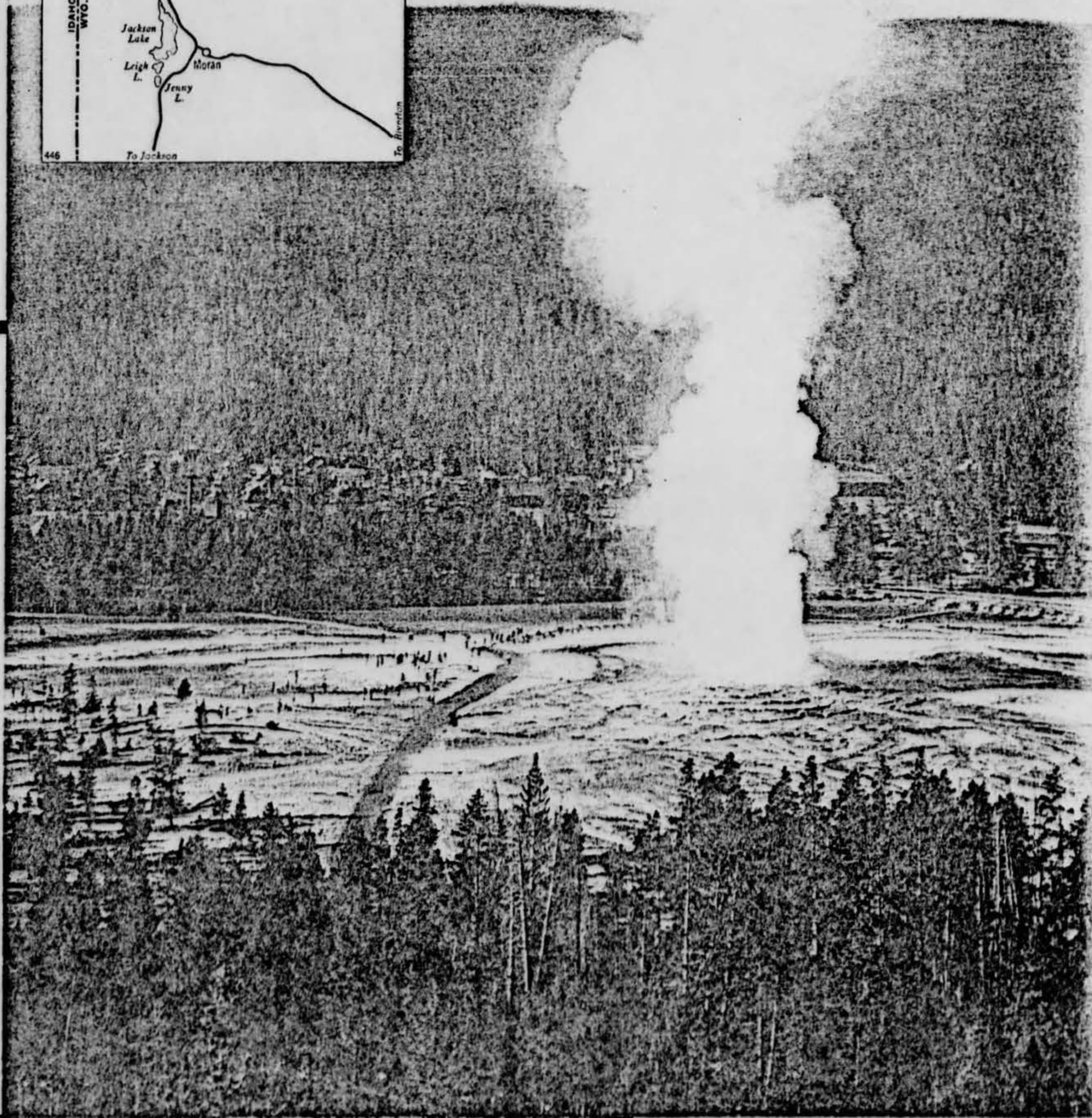
L PARK

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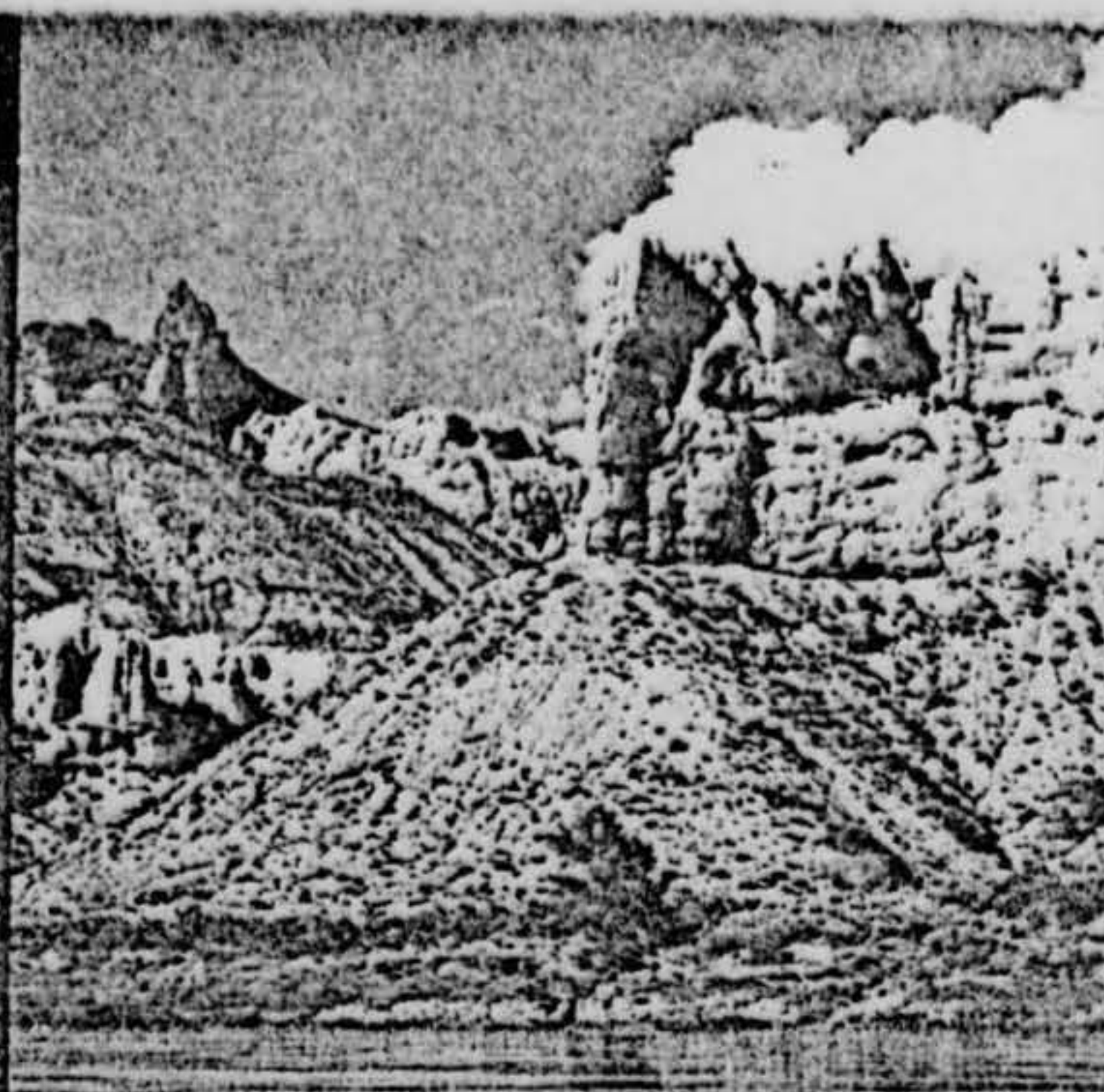


Old Faithful Geyser from Observation Point Railroad Colorphoto





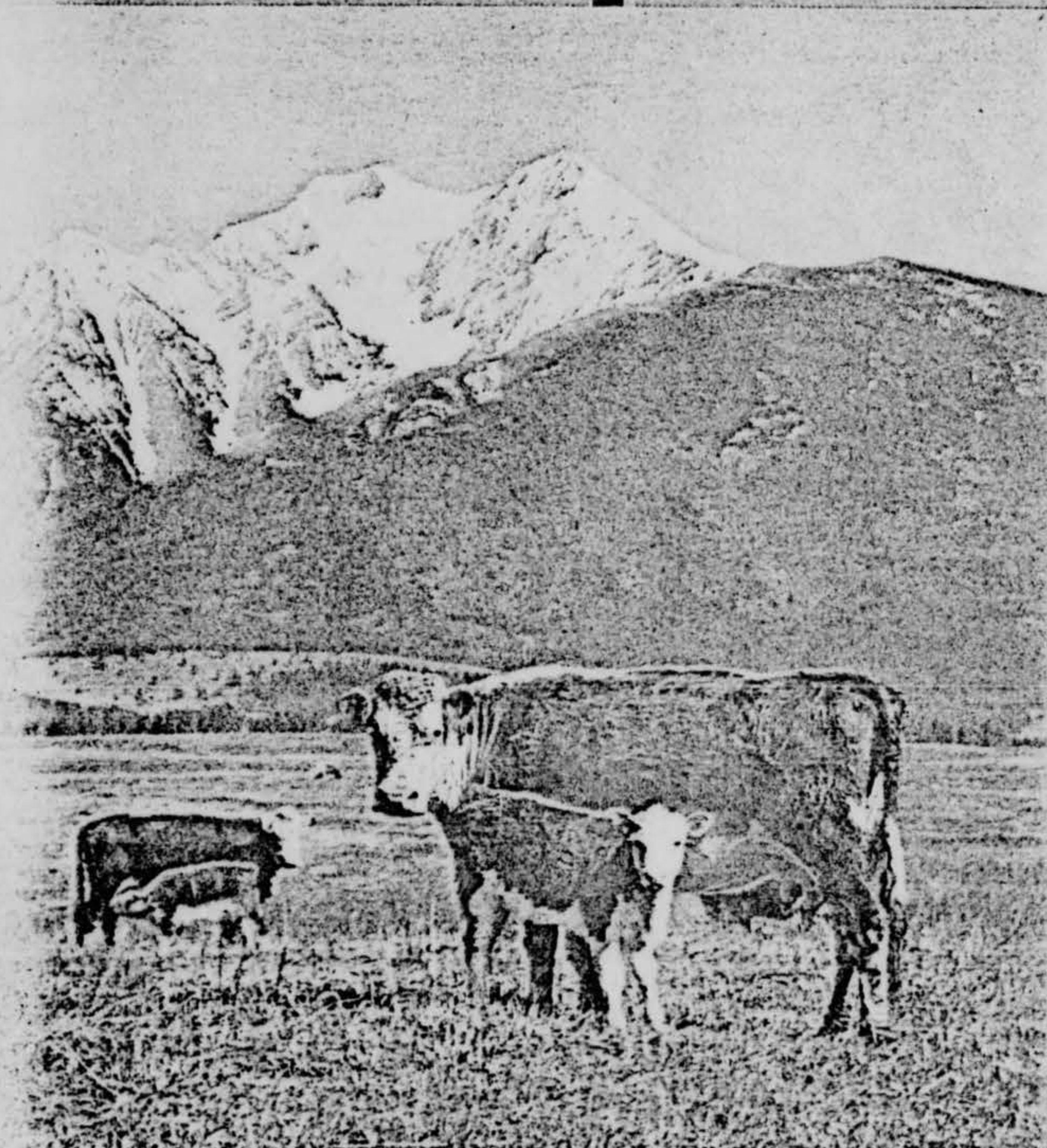
Evening shadows deepen the Big Sky allure of Alder Gulch, scene of early day gold strikes. Now restored, Virginia City and Nevada City bring Montana's past to life. Photograph by Ernst Peterson



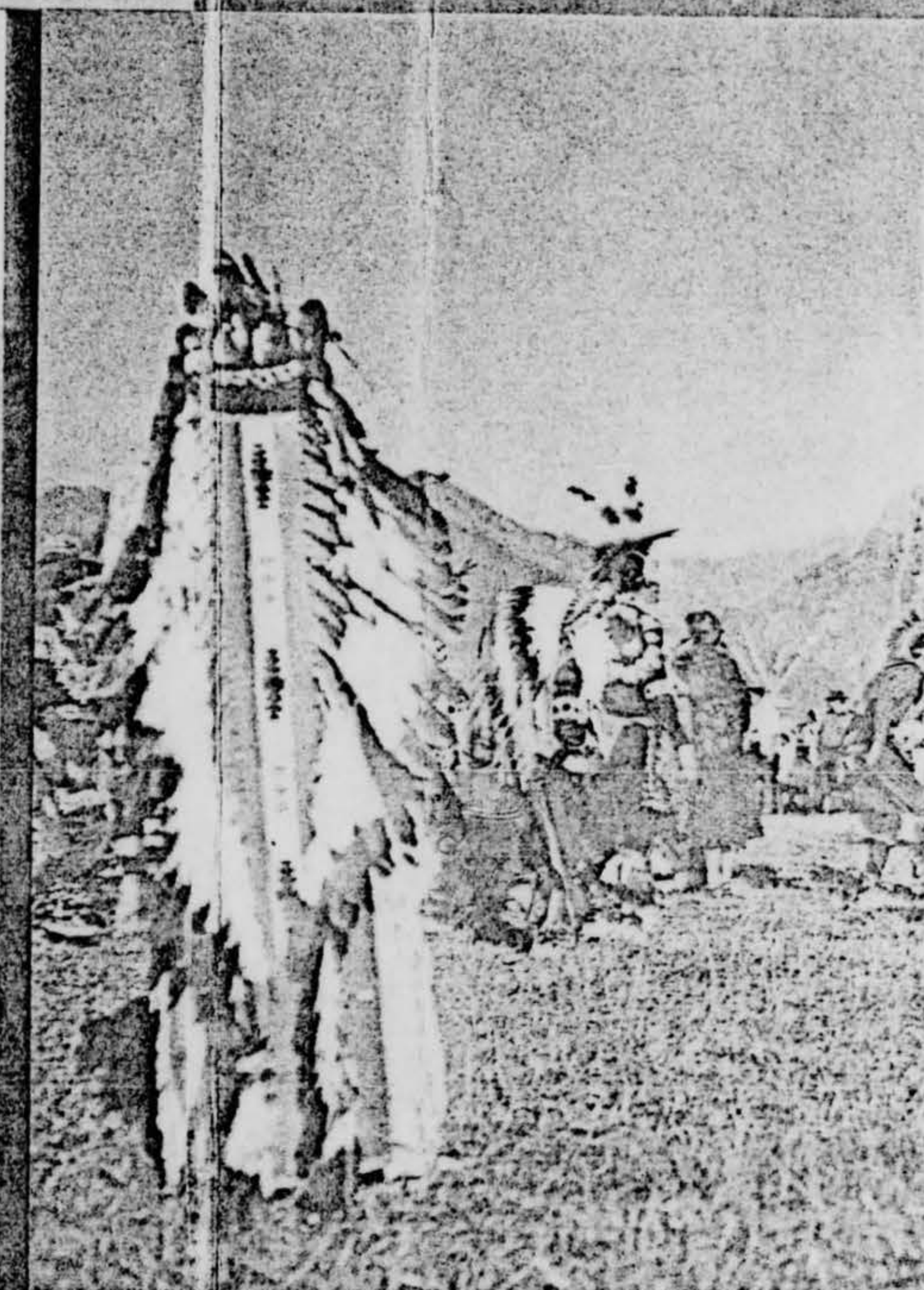
Stark cliffs penetrate the Big Sky along the Missouri River . . . a sight seen first by Lewis and Clark in 1805-1806. Photograph by F. K. Roehen

MO

Your Four-Season



SPRING in the Big Sky Country brings new life, new beauty, new color, and new activity as the snows recede and life blossoms a-new. Photograph by Robert C. Larsson



SUMMER in the Big Sky Country is a time of festivals, celebrations, fun vacationers alike. Shown is Summertime on one of Montana's seven Indian Reservations. Photograph by Ernst Peterson

The Treasure State

Montana, for centuries the home of Indians and buffalo, was first seen by white men—the Verendryes, French fur-traders—in 1743.

In 1805-1806, Lewis and Clark explored the area, then part of the Louisiana Territory.

In 1807 Manuel Lisa, a fur-trader, built Montana's first trading post.

The first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission at Stevensville, founded in 1841 . . . still standing today.

In 1862 a rich gold strike at Bannack brought a rush of prospectors. With gold discoveries at Virginia City and Helena, thousands more followed. Outlaws flourished in the surging gold camps until the Vigilantes organized and dispensed justice.

The great cowboy era began in 1866 when the first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed in from Texas.

The growing intrusion of white men into the Indians' homeland, the disappearance of buffalo and failure of white men to keep their treaties, brought the Indian wars of the '60's and '70's. Custer's Last Stand occurred in 1876. A year later the major battles ended with Chief Joseph's surrender at the Battle of the Bear's Paw.

The fourth largest state, Montana averages 550 miles in length and 275 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet; the lowest is 1,020 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho Line.

Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average

temperatures range from 100° in the south to 0° in the north. Principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, corn, soybeans, alfalfa, flax, safflower, alfalfa seed, mustard seed, flax seed, beans and cherries. Principal livestock are cattle and sheep. Montana is a large supplier of stocker and feeder cattle.

The State's mineral resources offer important sources of employment and income to the State. Annual mineral production averages around \$185,000,000 chiefly from petroleum and copper production. Other leading minerals are sand and gravel, zinc, silver, building stone, lead and gold.

The timber industry is highly important to Montana's economy and contributes approximately \$130,000,000 annually. Products include lumber, plywood, pulp and paper, and manufactured wood products. Four million or more Christmas trees are harvested each year and marketed widely throughout the country.

Most of the power in the State is generated hydro-electrically by the Federal dams located at Fort Peck, Hungry Horse, and Canyon Ferry (Yellowtail Dam near Hardin is under construction); by the Montana Power Company with Kerr Dam, Holter Dam and 11 other sites, and by the Washington Water Power Company with its dam at Noxon Rapids. There are five steam generating plants in the State using coal as a fuel source. The largest, located at Sidney, is operated by the Montana Dakota Utilities Company.

Manufacturing in Montana is primarily based on the processing of its abundant raw materials including refining of copper, zinc, aluminum, and petroleum pro-

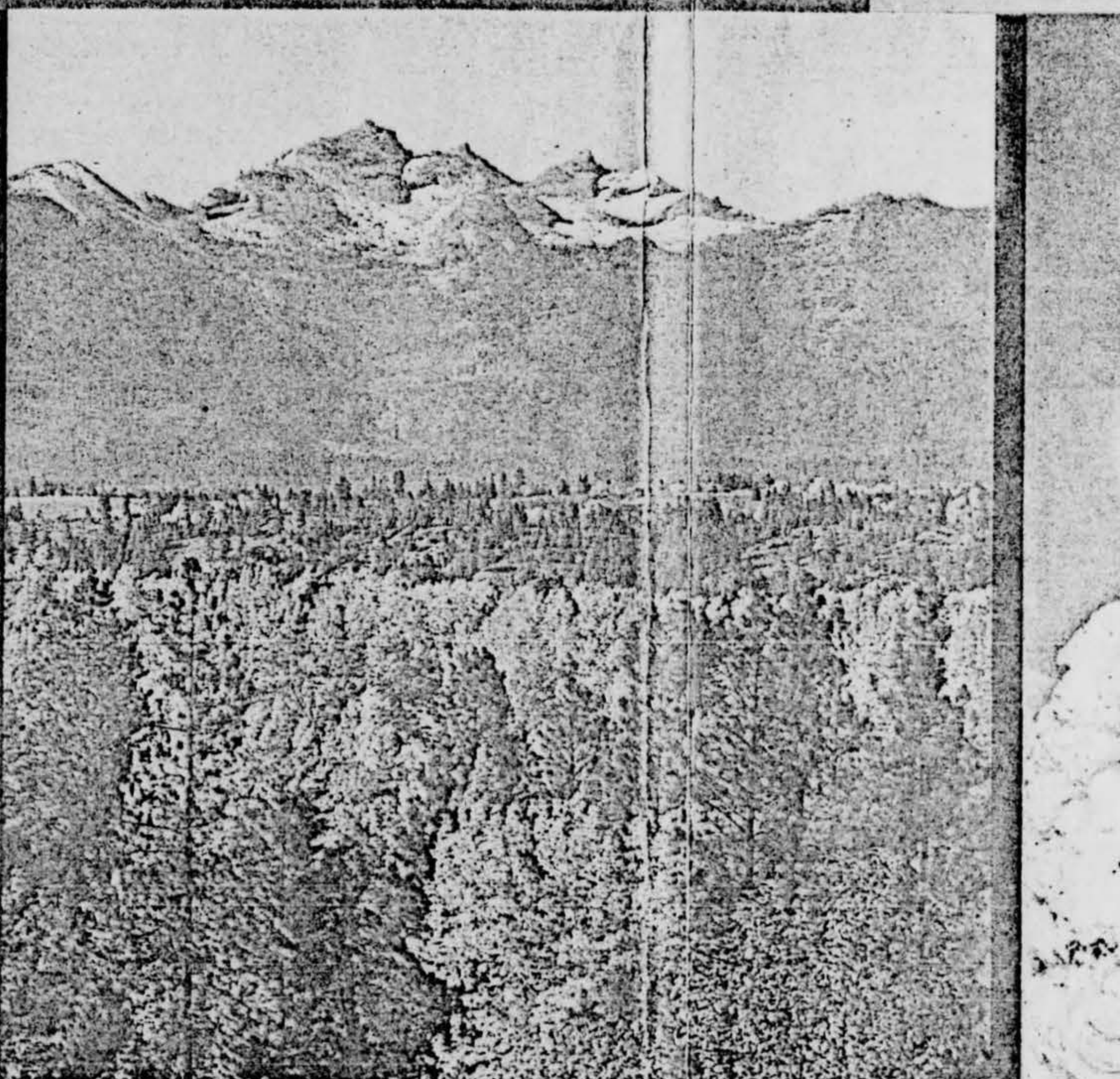
MONTANA

Four-Season BIG SKY Vacationland

Giant native western (Big Skyward in the R Highway 202 south of be 500 years old. Photo



is a time of festivals, celebrations, fun for Montanans and amertime on one of Montana's seven Indian Reservations.



AUTUMN brings its own glory to the Big Sky Country. Colors become vivid (as if having a final fling before oblivion), the air becomes crisp, the first sprinkle of snow appears on lofty peaks. . . the days of Indian Summer welcome the traveler, the hunter, the fisherman, and dreamer. Photograph by Ernst Peterson

WIN
powd
Photo

Fishing and Hunting

MONTANA offers some of the best trout fishing in the nation. Four major watersheds—the Missouri, Yellowstone, Kootenai and Clark Fork—with their many tributaries reaching into the high mountain areas, give the angler a wide choice. Montana's many lakes and streams provide plenty of fish, including the brown, rainbow, cutthroat and lake trout, Dolly Varden, whitefish, the rare grayling, pike, perch, bass, paddlefish, ling and kokanee (sockeye). In addition, Montana's vast reaches of native wilderness provide outdoorsmen and nature lovers with a look at untouched country as it was many decades ago. Herds of antelope, deer, elk, Big Horn sheep, plus moose, mountain goats and grizzly bear have continued to thrive due to careful management. In eleven national forests and eight wilderness areas, natural conditions provide hunting of the highest quality.

For the bird hunter, a variety of upland game is available. Species such as the sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, blue grouse, Franklin's grouse, ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey and chukar provide hunters with a variety of enjoyment.

Non-residents may purchase a 6 day limited fishing license for \$3 . . . or a seasonal fishing license for \$10. For non-resident hunters the \$100 license includes deer, elk, bear (black or grizzly) plus the right to enter the drawing for sheep, goats, and moose. The \$100 license also includes fishing and upland game birds.

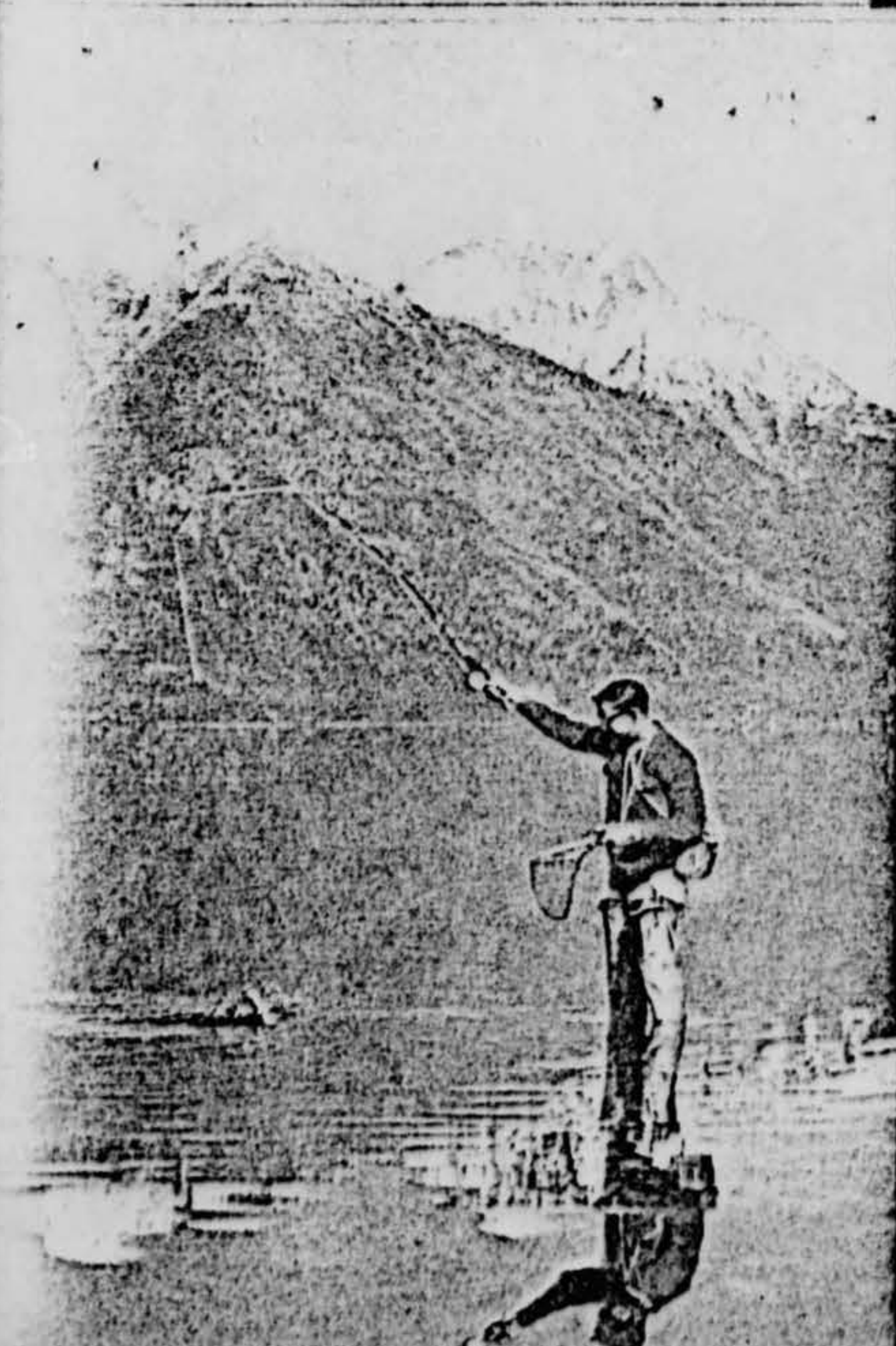
For details on fishing streams, hunting areas, seasons



Lewis and Clark Caverns are an underground Sky Vacationland. The largest limestone northwest, they provide an exciting 90-n graph by Chet Dreher

Lewis and Clark Caverns STATE

LEWIS and CLARK CAVERNS, state park, are the largest limestone west. Located in the heart of Montana between Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, Lewis and Clark Caverns are easy to reach. The colorful stalactites, stalagmites

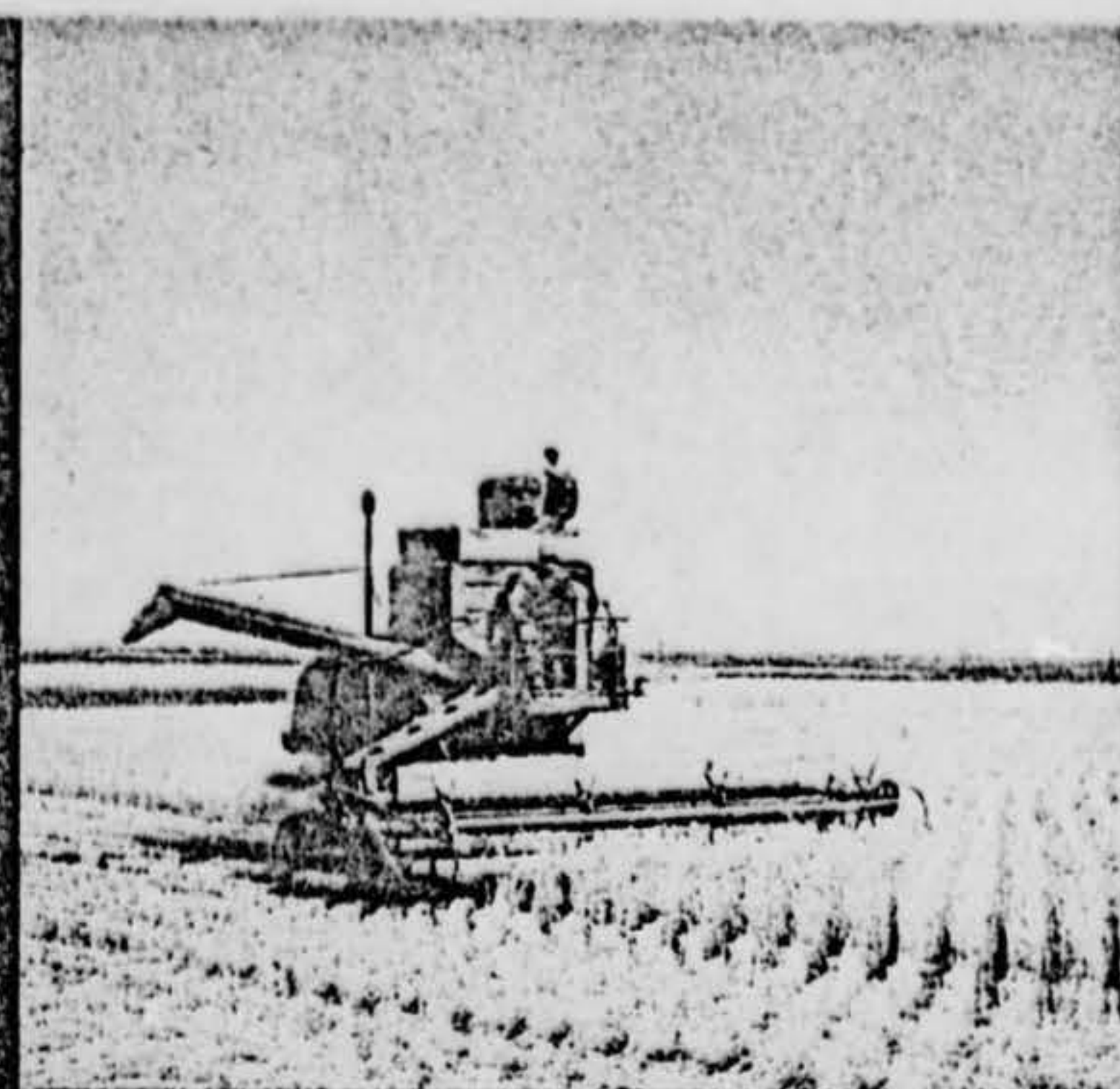


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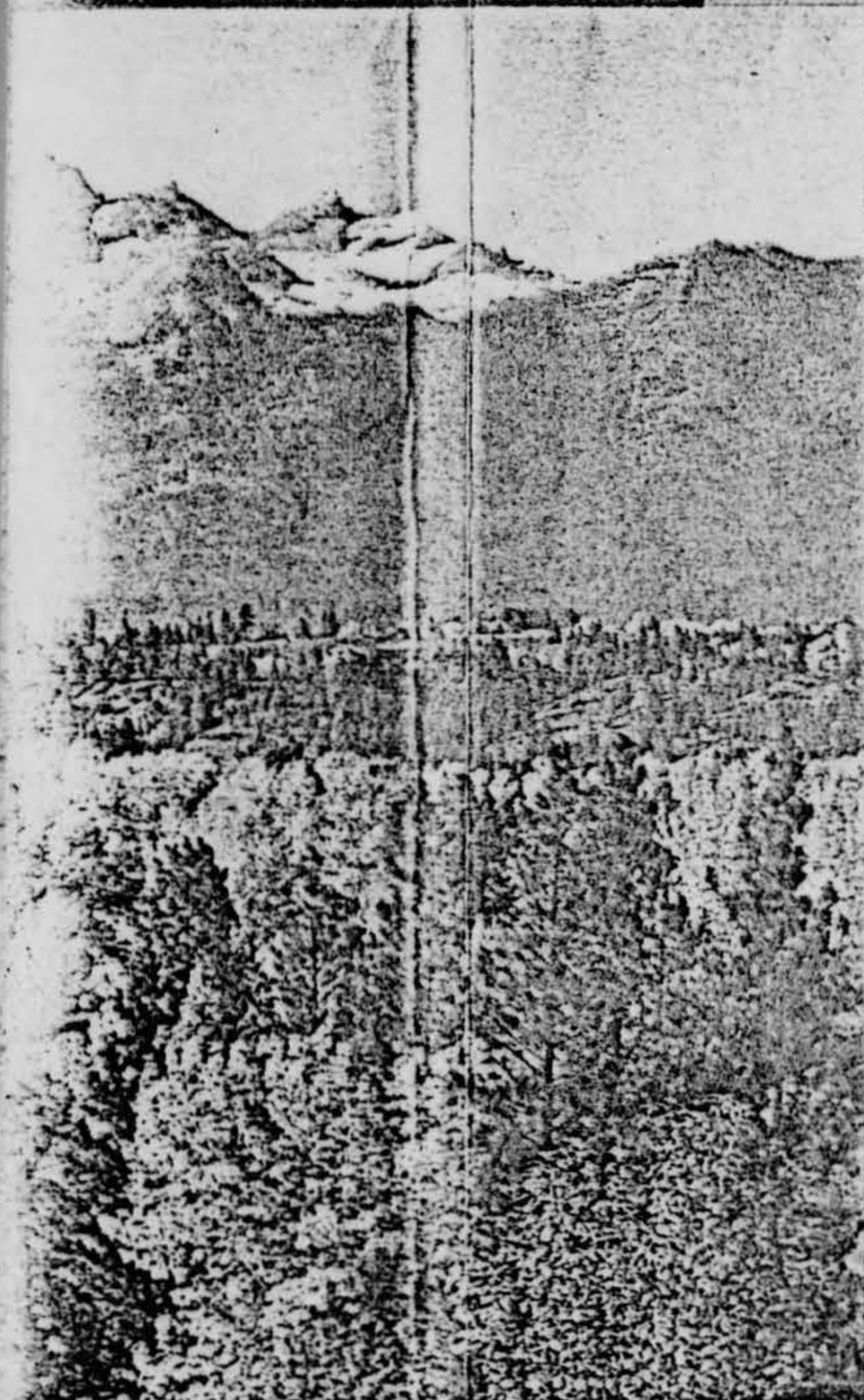
vacationland



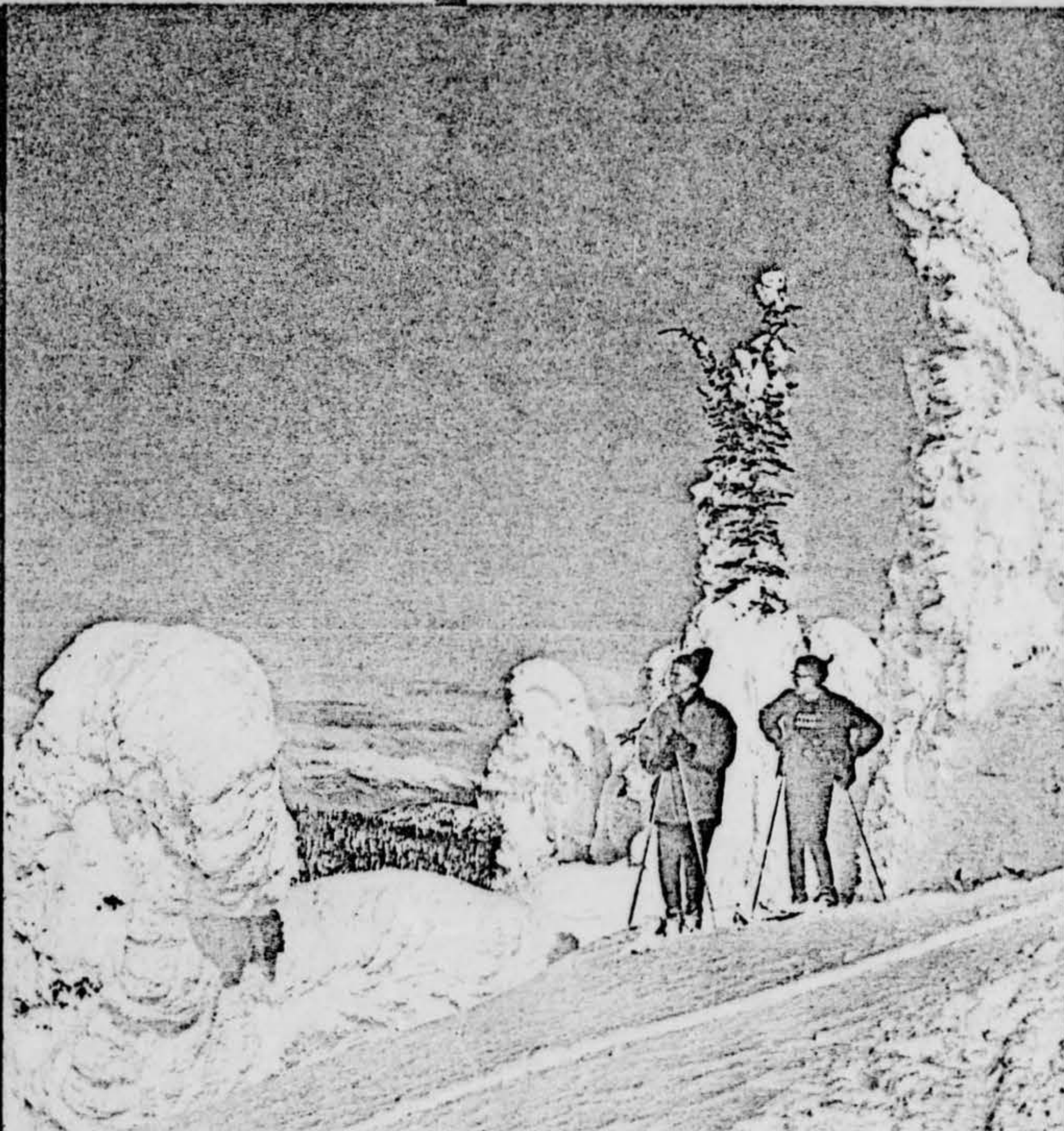
Giant native western Cedars often reach 200 feet Big Skyward in the Ross Creek Scenic Area, off Highway 202 south of Troy. Many are believed to be 500 years old. *Photograph by Ross Hall*



Big Sky Country is rich wheat land . . . with the average ranch (latest official figures) comprising 2,213 acres. *Photograph courtesy Montana Power Co.*



Dry to the Big Sky Country. Colors become vivid (as if having a peek at the air becomes crisp, the first sprinkle of snow appears on lofty peaks). Summer welcome the traveler, the hunter, the fisherman. *Ernst Peterson*



WINTER in the Big Sky Country beckons ski enthusiasts to exhilarating sport on incomparable powder snow runs. Beginner or expert, you'll find skiing Montana a memorable experience. *Photograph courtesy Great Northern Railroad*

and Hunting

of the best trout fishing in the state—the Missouri, Yellowstone, and Big Horn—plus the many tributaries—give the Big Sky Country areas, give the Montana's many lakes and streams including the brown, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish, the rare steelhead, paddlefish, ling and kokanee. Montana's vast reaches of native game and nature lovers with as it was many decades ago. Big Horn sheep, plus moose, and bear have continued to thrive. In eleven national forests and game preserves, natural conditions provide a variety of upland game is available—the sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, prairie-chicken, ruffed grouse, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey and quail with a variety of enjoyment. Purchase a 6 day limited fishing and hunting license for \$10. The \$100 license includes deer, elk, and moose. The \$100 license also includes game birds.



Lewis and Clark Caverns are an underground delight in Big Sky Vacationland. The largest limestone caverns in the northwest, they provide an exciting 90-minute tour. *Photograph by Chet Dreher*

Lewis and Clark Caverns STATE PARK

LEWIS and CLARK CAVERNS, Montana's featured state park, are the largest limestone caverns in the Northwest. Located in the heart of Montana's vacationland between Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, Lewis and Clark Caverns are easy to reach and FUN to explore.

State Parks and Monuments

- Bannack State Monument**
21 miles west of Dillon off U.S. 91
- Bitterroot Lake State Park**
20 miles west of Kalispell and 5 miles north of Marion off U.S. 2
- Canyon Ferry Recreation Area**
20 miles southeast of Helena off U.S. 12
- Chief Joseph's Battlefield of the Bear's Paw**
16 miles south of Chinook off U.S. 2
- Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument**
35 miles south of Billings
- Clark Canyon Reservoir Recreational Area**
20 miles south of Dillon on Interstate 15
- Deadman's Basin Recreation Area**
20 miles east of Harlowton off U.S. 12
- Flathead Lake State Park**
15 miles north of Polson on U.S. 93
- Fort Owen State Monument**
At Stevensville off U.S. 93
- Hell Creek State Park**
26 miles north of Jordan off Montana 20 on Fort Peck Reservoir
- Hooper State Park**
At Lincoln on Montana 20
- James Kipp State Park**
65 miles north of Lewistown on U.S. 191
- Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park**
15 miles east of Whitehall on U.S. 10
- Lone Pine State Park**
3 miles southwest of Kalispell off U.S. 2
- Lost Creek State Park**
6 miles north of Anaconda off U.S. 10-A
- Makoshika State Park**
3 miles south of Glendive off U.S. 10
- Medicine Rocks State Park**
12 miles north of Ekalaka on Montana 7
- Missouri River Headwaters State Monument**
3 miles east of Three Forks and 3 miles north of U.S. 10



SPRING in the Big Sky Country brings new life, new beauty, new color, and new activity as the snows recede and life blossoms a-new. Photograph by Robert C. Larsson



SUMMER in the Big Sky Country is a time of festivals, celebrations, and vacationers alike. Shown is Summertime on one of Montana's many lakes. Photograph by Ernst Peterson

The Treasure State

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The fourth largest state, Montana averages 550 miles in length and 275 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho Line.

Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall throughout the state is 15" and varies from a minimum 9.69" to over 100" on some mountain tops. Average daytime temperatures vary from an average 28°F in January to 84.5° in July.

Nine railroads, ten bus lines and four air lines serve Montana; 10,293 miles of paved urban, secondary, primary and interstate highways cross the state.

Vast lands suited to cultivation and grazing, water, minerals, and timber are Montana's most valuable resources.

The value of income from farms and ranches totals over \$430,000,000 annually. Major crops are winter and spring wheat, hay, barley, sugar beets, corn, oats, pota-

toes, safflower, alfalfa seed, mustard seed, flax seed, beans and cherries. Principal livestock are cattle and sheep. Montana is a large supplier of stocker and feeder cattle.

The State's mineral resources offer important sources of employment and income to the State. Annual mineral production averages around \$185,000,000 chiefly from petroleum and copper production. Other leading minerals are sand and gravel, zinc, silver, building stone, lead and gold.

The timber industry is highly important to Montana's economy and contributes approximately \$130,000,000 annually. Products include lumber, plywood, pulp and paper, and manufactured wood products. Four million or more Christmas trees are harvested each year and marketed widely throughout the country.

Most of the power in the State is generated hydro-electrically by the Federal dams located at Fort Peck, Hungry Horse, and Canyon Ferry (Yellowtail Dam near Hardin is under construction); by the Montana Power Company with Kerr Dam, Holler Dam and 11 other sites, and by the Washington Water Power Company with its dam at Noxon Rapids. There are five steam generating plants in the State using coal as a fuel source. The largest, located at Sidney, is operated by the Montana Dakota Utilities Company.

Manufacturing in Montana is primarily based on the processing of its abundant raw materials including refining of copper, zinc, aluminum, and petroleum, production of elemental phosphorus, wood products and cement. Sugar refining and flour milling are also very important to the State's economy. The value added by manufacturing approximates \$220,000,000 annually.

Additional Information

Wherever you may be in Montana, on-the-spot information is conveniently available to you when you stop at a local Chamber of Commerce office. There you will find timely, reliable information about local highlights.

For additional Montana vacation information, write to the Advertising Department, Montana Highway Commission, Helena, Montana 59601



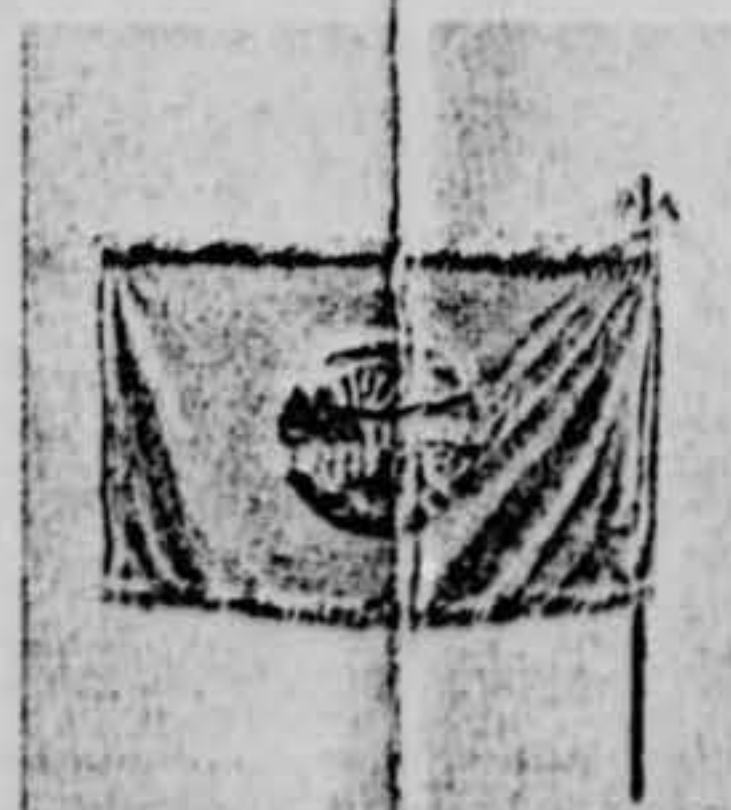
State Bird
The Western Meadowlark



State Flower
The Bitterroot



State Tree
The Ponderosa Pine

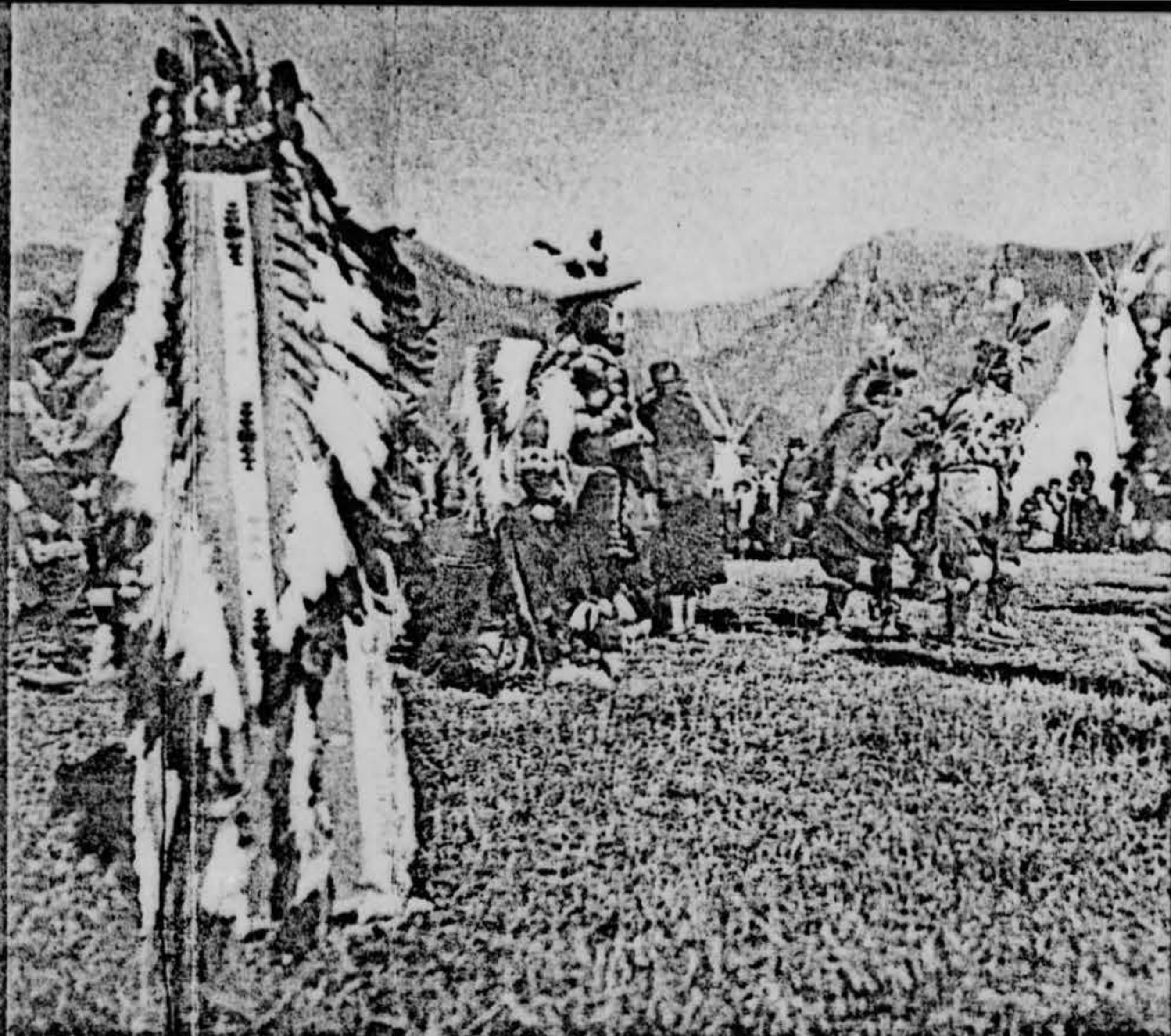


State Flag
with State Seal and Motto,
"Oro y Plata"—Gold and Silver

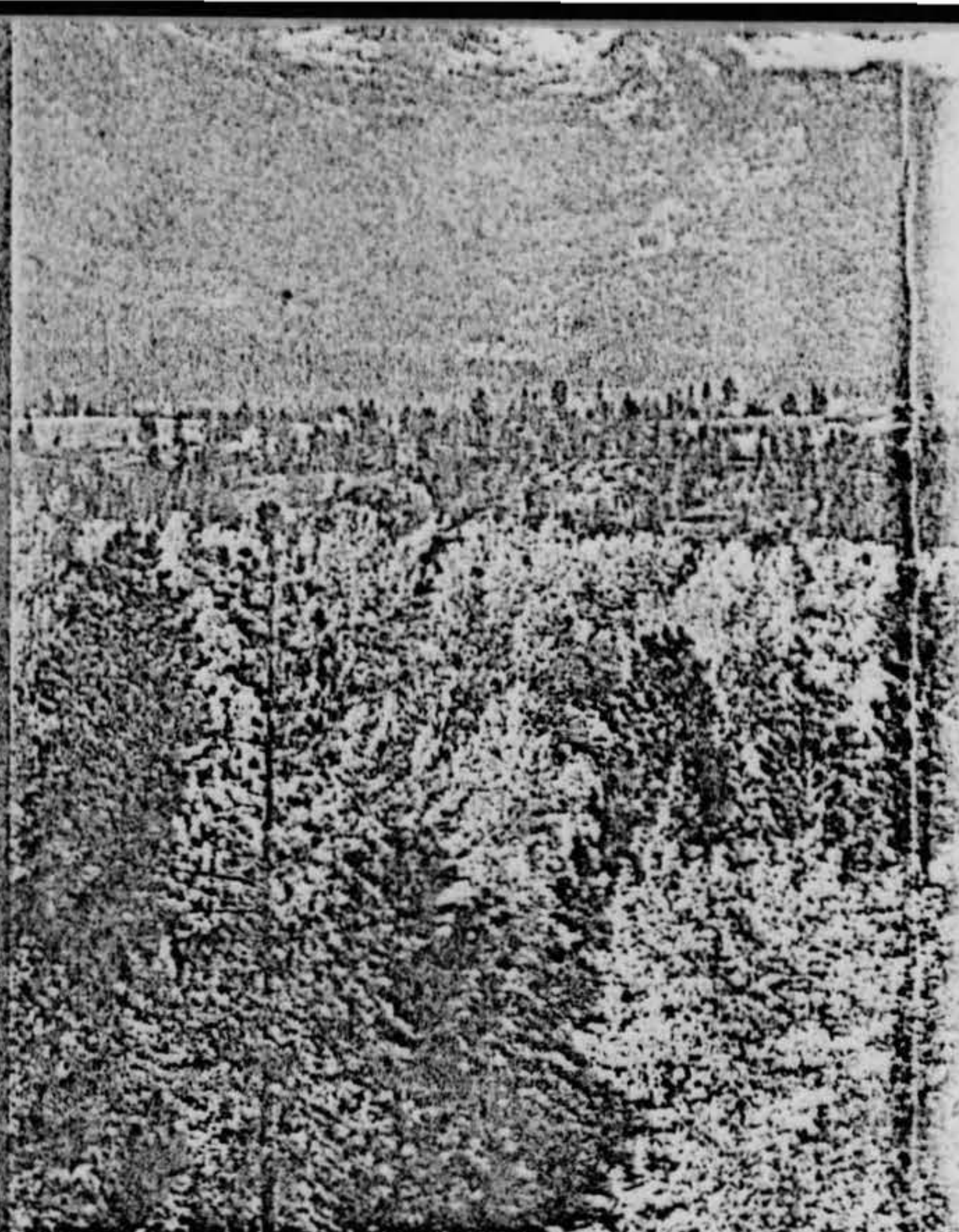


Crystal Clear waters under your favorite sport in Montana. Water-skiing or sight-seeing sparkling streams and lakes.





SUMMER in the Big Sky Country is a time of festivals, celebrations, fun for Montanans and vacationers alike. Shown is Summertime on one of Montana's seven Indian Reservations. Photograph by Ernst Peterson



AUTUMN brings its own glory to the Big Sky Country. Colors become brilliant (the final fling before oblivion), the air becomes crisp, the first sprinkles of snow peak . . . the days of Indian Summer welcome the traveler, the wanderer, the dreamer. Photograph by Ernst Peterson

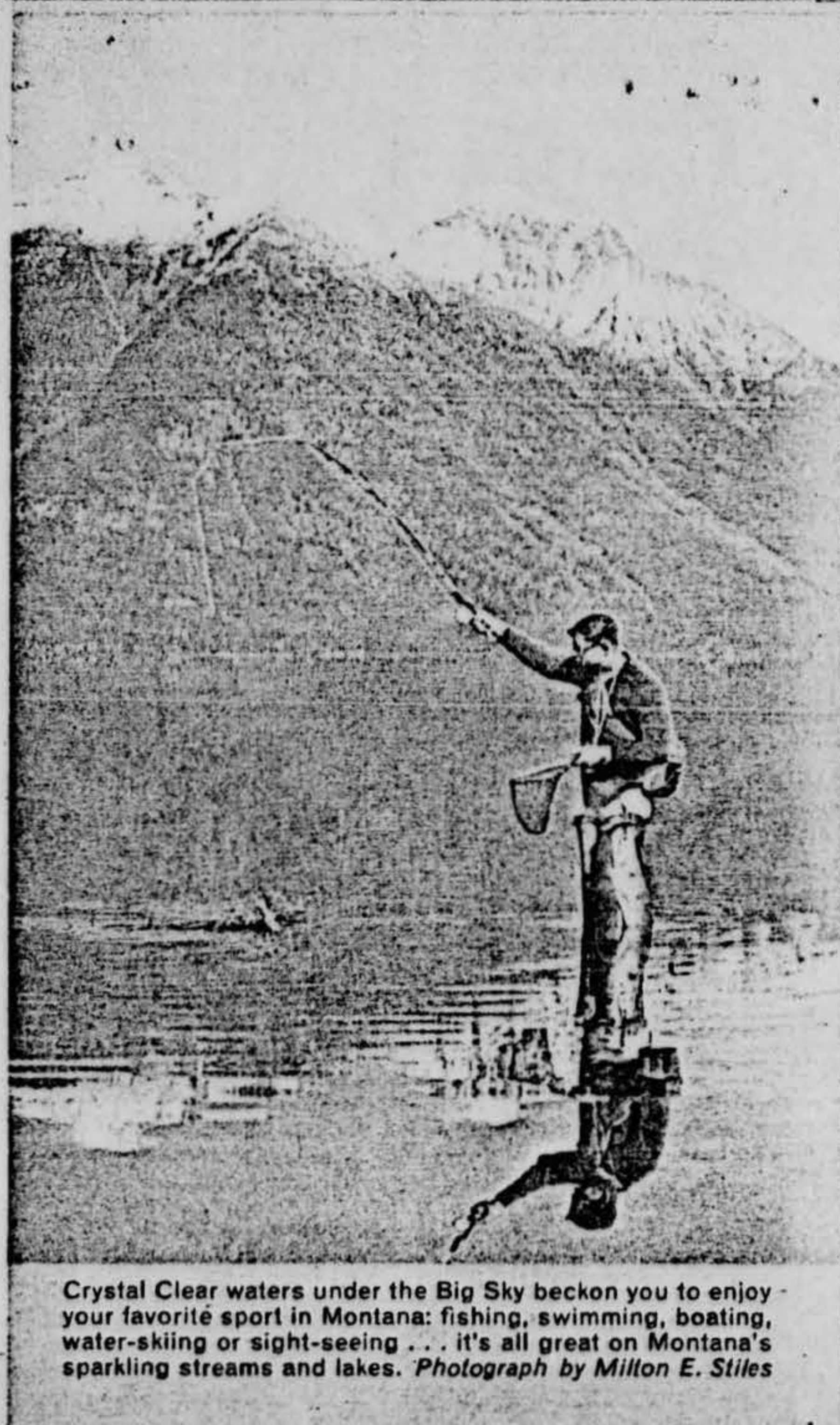
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sources offer important sources of minerals to the State. Annual mineral production is valued at \$185,000,000 chiefly from copper, coal, lead, zinc, silver, building stone,

timber is highly important to Montana's economy. The State produces approximately \$130,000,000 worth of lumber, plywood, pulp and other wood products. Four million acres are harvested each year and shipped out the country.

The State is generating hydroelectric power at dams located at Fort Peck, Great Falls, and on the Yellowstone River (Yellowtail Dam near Livingston); by the Montana Power Company, Holter Dam and 11 other sites. The Montana Water Power Company with its dams. There are five steam generating plants using coal as a fuel source. The State, however, is operated by the Montana Power Company.

Montana is primarily based on the abundant raw materials including aluminum, and petroleum, phosphorus, wood products and flour milling are also very important to the economy. The value added by these industries is \$220,000,000 annually.



Crystal Clear waters under the Big Sky beckon you to enjoy your favorite sport in Montana: fishing, swimming, boating, water-skiing or sight-seeing . . . it's all great on Montana's sparkling streams and lakes. Photograph by Milton E. Stiles

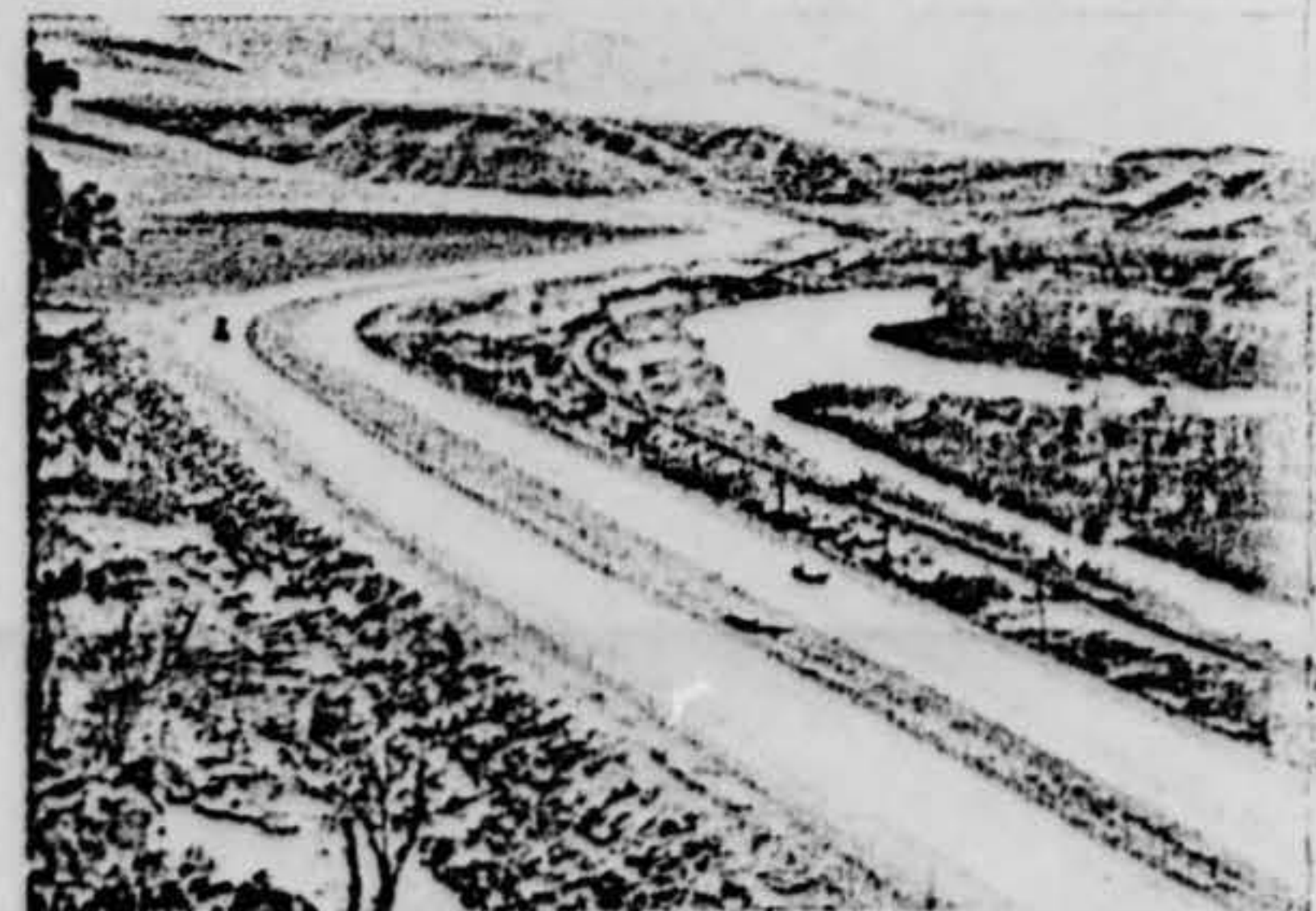
Fishing and Hunting

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For details on fishing streams, hunting areas, seasons and license fees, write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana 59601



Modern highways stretch from horizon to horizon under the Big Sky, leading you from the Eastern plains to the Western mountains, from the Canadian Border and Glacier Park on the North to the entrances to Yellowstone Park on the South. Photograph by Chet Dreher



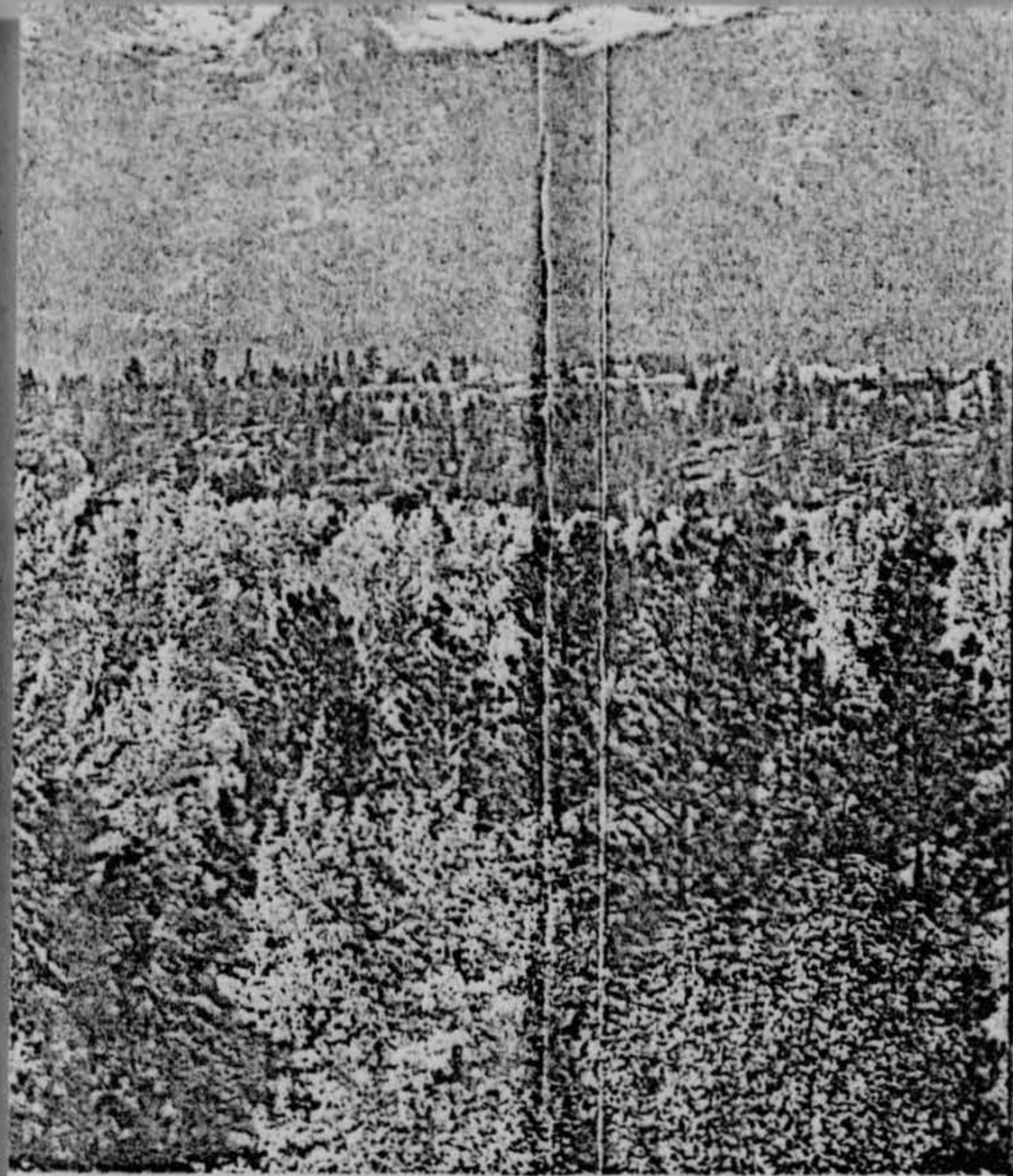
Montana's University System takes pride in the modern Montana State University campus. Under the Big Sky in Bozeman, you see the MSU campus including the 13,000 seat fieldhouse and the new hi-rise 11-story Hedges Hall (men's dormitory). Photograph courtesy of Montana State University



State Flag with State Seal and Motto, "Oro y Plata"—Gold and Silver

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For more information in Montana, on-the-spot information is available to you when you stop at the Montana Commerce office. There you will obtain information about local highlights. For vacation information, write to Montana Highway Commission, Helena, Montana 59601



own glory to the Big Sky Country. Colors become vivid (as if having a vision), the air becomes crisp, the first sprinkle of snow appears on lofty peaks of Indian Summer welcome the traveler, the hunter, the fisherman. Photograph by Ernst Peterson



WINTER in the Big Sky Country beckons ski enthusiasts to exhilarating sport on incomparable powder snow runs. Beginner or expert, you'll find skiing Montana a memorable experience. Photograph courtesy Great Northern Railroad

Fishing and Hunting

Some of the best trout fishing in major watersheds—the Missouri, Yellowstone and Clark Fork—with their many tributaries to the high mountain areas, give the state. Montana's many lakes and streams are rich in fish, including the brown, rainbow, cutthroat, trout, Dolly Varden, whitefish, the rare bullhead, bass, paddlefish, ling and kokanee. Montana's vast reaches of native land attract outdoorsmen and nature lovers with a country as it was many decades ago. Deer, elk, Big Horn sheep, plus moose, and grizzly bear have continued to thrive in the region. In eleven national forests and game areas, natural conditions provide the best quality.

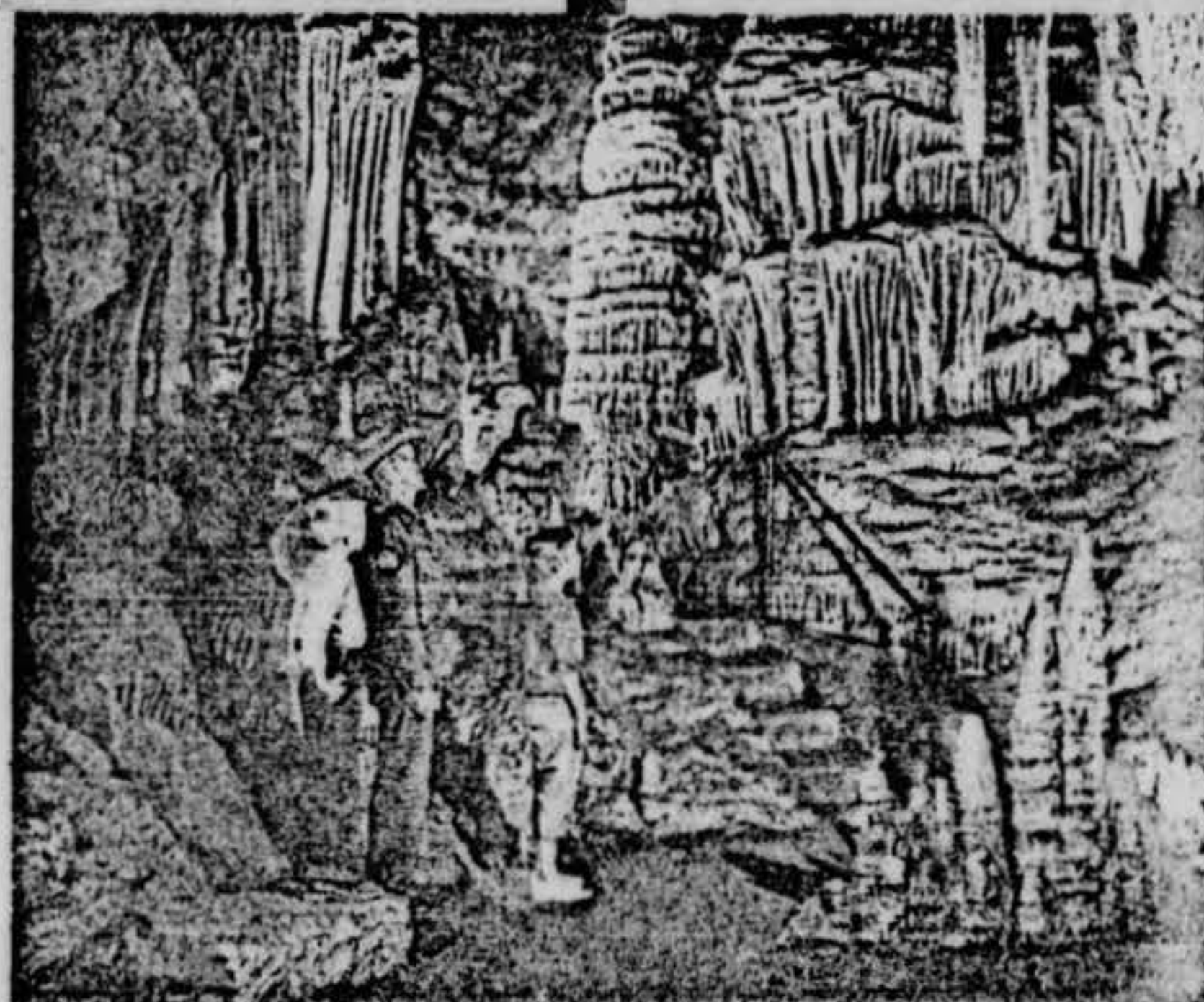
After a variety of upland game is available such as the sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, Franklin's grouse, ruffed grouse, spruce, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey and hunters with a variety of enjoyment. They may purchase a 6 day limited fishing license for \$10. The \$100 license includes deer, elk, grizzly plus the right to enter the state, goats, and moose. The \$100 license also includes hunting and upland game birds.

Fishing streams, hunting areas, seasons and more information write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena 59601



Stretch from horizon to horizon under the blue sky from the Eastern plains to the Western Canadian Border and Glacier Park on the south. Photograph by Chet Dreher

System takes pride in the University campus. Under the sky, you see the MSU campus, the great fieldhouse and the new gymnasium (men's dormitory). Montana State University



Lewis and Clark Caverns are an underground delight in Big Sky Vacationland. The largest limestone caverns in the northwest, they provide an exciting 90-minute tour. Photograph by Chet Dreher

Lewis and Clark Caverns STATE PARK

LEWIS and CLARK CAVERNS, Montana's featured state park, are the largest limestone caverns in the Northwest. Located in the heart of Montana's vacationland between Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, Lewis and Clark Caverns are easy to reach and FUN to explore.

The colorful stalactites, stalagmites, clusterites and flowstone, produced by a million years of natural processes, form interesting and unusual sights and provide more variety of typical cavern formations than any other single group of caverns in the nation.

The caverns are all electrically lighted, and are safe and comfortable to visit. An open-air jeep railroad runs along the hillside from park headquarters to near the caverns entrance and an electric tram completes the trip.

Inside the caverns, where natural air-conditioning maintains a year-round temperature of 46°, well constructed walks lead through the caverns.

Guided tours last 90 minutes. Admission charge (including jeep railway and tram ride) is \$1.00 for adults; 50c for children.

Tours operate at frequent intervals daily as follows:

May 1 - June 15: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

June 15 - Labor Day: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Labor Day - September 30: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Free picnicking and camping facilities are provided.

National Historic Landmarks

Bannack

Charles M. Russell Original Studio, Great Falls

Fort Benton

Hagen Site near Glendive

(Pre-historic Indian Village dating about 1600 A.D.)

Lolo Trail, Lolo National Forest

Missouri River Headwaters State Monument

Pictograph Indian Caves, Billings

Pompeys Pillar, northeast of Billings

(Landmark for the Lewis and Clark expedition and early settlers)

Virginia City

State Parks and Monuments

Bannack State Monument

21 miles west of Dillon off U.S. 91

Bitterroot Lake State Park

20 miles west of Kalispell and 5 miles north of Marion off U.S. 2

Canyon Ferry Recreation Area

20 miles southeast of Helena off U.S. 12

Chief Joseph's Battlefield of the Bear's Paw

16 miles south of Chinook off U.S. 2

Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument

35 miles south of Billings

Clark Canyon Reservoir Recreational Area

20 miles south of Dillon on Interstate 15

Deadman's Basin Recreation Area

20 miles east of Harlowton off U.S. 12

Flathead Lake State Park

15 miles north of Polson on U.S. 93

Fort Owen State Monument

At Stevensville off U.S. 93

*Hell Creek State Park

26 miles north of Jordan off Montana 20 on Fort Peck Reservoir

Hooper State Park

At Lincoln on Montana 20

James Kipp State Park

65 miles north of Lewistown on U.S. 191

Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park

15 miles east of Whitehall on U.S. 10

Lone Pine State Park

3 miles southwest of Kalispell off U.S. 2

Lost Creek State Park

6 miles north of Anaconda off U.S. 10-A

Makoshika State Park

3 miles south of Glendive off U.S. 10

Medicine Rocks State Park

12 miles north of Ekalaka on Montana 7

Missouri River Headwaters State Monument

3 miles east of Three Forks and 3 miles north of U.S. 10

Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area

23 miles northeast of Malta off U.S. 2

Painted Rocks Reservoir Recreation Area

35 miles south of Hamilton off U.S. 93

Rock Creek State Park

35 miles south of Fort Peck on Fort Peck Reservoir

Thompson Falls State Park

3 miles west of Thompson Falls off U.S. 10-A

Tiber Dam State Park

18 miles south of Chester on Tiber Reservoir

West Shore State Park

20 miles south of Kalispell on U.S. 93

Yellow Bay State Park

20 miles north of Polson on Montana 35

Whitefish Lake State Park

At Whitefish on U.S. 93

*Make local inquiry before traveling into these areas

Eastern Montana is noted for its famed Makoshika State Park . . . a freak of nature unique in this part of the world. Pronounced Ma-KO'-she-ka, the name is Sioux Indian for "Hell Cooled Over." The park provides sightseers and photographers view after view of unforgettable Big Sky drama. Photograph by Ernst Peterson



UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION (AFSC)
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO 45433



REPLY TO
ATTN OF: TDEER/Mr. Bryant/pkj/70401

SUBJECT: UFO Report from Bitburg, Germany (U)

7 Sep 66

TO: TDETR (Maj Quintanilla)

1. The data submitted is not sufficient to make a firm analysis of this sighting. However, it appears feasible to eliminate aircraft as a possible target, since the speed of 2300 mph is too high for any known aircraft. The target could conceivably be a missile of some type, considering speed alone; but it is highly unlikely that a missile would provide a greater radar return than an F-4D airplane, unless it were equipped with a beacon operating at the F-4 radar frequency. Further, it would appear that a missile, fired intentionally or otherwise, would have been noted by others in the area.

2. (U) Since other F-4D's in the area noted nothing unusual, the only possibilities appear to be either an "angel" or a momentary equipment malfunction. These are offered as possibilities only, since there is no positive evidence supporting either condition.

3. Offered as a remote possibility is an accidental, or perhaps intentional, encounter with an ECM deception device. A range and angle deceptive repeater, properly deployed and operated, could conceivably cause the phenomena reported by the aircrew. The U.S. Air Force, as well as the French, are probably experimenting with such devices.

for *R. L. Jones*
JEROME J. JONES, Colonel, USAF
Electronics Directorate
Deputy for Technology and Subsystems

1 Atch
Msg fm Bitburg Ger
CITE: OIN 12075

DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR
INTERVALS; NOT AUTOMATICALLY
DECLASSIFIED. DOD DIR 5200.10

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification Cancelled

(or changed to)

Auth. *Director of DDP*

By *Quintanilla*

Date *57 May 69*

AFR 205-1 para 2-17(b)

3 Jan 68

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

1. Montana speed limits: Daylight—reasonable and prudent speed; 55 miles per hour during the hours when lights are required, except where zoned and posted. Trucks in excess of 8,000 pounds gross weight—50 miles per hour. Vehicles towing house trailers—50 miles per hour. Speed limit on roads under construction—35 miles per hour.
2. Vehicles entering main highways from side road or drive must yield right-of-way to vehicles traveling main highways.
3. Vehicles must drive to right of center line at all times except when passing another car. Never pass on hills or curves. Be sure you can see far enough ahead to make a safe passing.
4. Proper signal must be given when passing another vehicle, changing direction, stopping or slowing down on the highway. Sound horn to warn the car ahead you are going to pass; left turn, left hand and arm extended horizontally; right turn, left hand and arm extended upward; stop or slow down, left arm extended downward. Electrical turn indicators are legal.
5. Obey all warning signs, such as School Zone, Stop, Slow, Danger, Curve Yield Right-of-Way, and others.
6. Never drive at a speed greater than that at which you can stop in the clear road visible ahead. Slow down at night or when the road is wet or icy.
7. When approaching another car from either the front or rear, dim your lights, don't be afraid to dim first. Courtesy promotes safety.
8. Slow down when approaching any child, pedestrian, bicycle, livestock, parked car, or other obstruction of the highway. Be prepared for the unexpected.
9. Don't stop or park on the main-traveled portion of the highway, especially on hills or curves. Pull out on the shoulder. It's safer for you and other cars.
10. Accidents resulting in death, personal injury, or property damage of an apparent extent of \$100 or more requires immediate notification to Sheriff, Police or Highway Patrol by quickest means of communication. This notice must be followed by a written report to Montana Highway Patrol Board, Helena, Montana within ten days.
11. When approaching school busses loading or unloading school children, drivers must stop and not proceed until school bus resumes motion.
12. Littering highways prohibited—HELP KEEP MONTANA CLEAN.
13. PREVENT FOREST FIRES—USE YOUR ASH TRAY.
14. During the forest fire season every vehicle going into forested areas must be equipped with a serviceable shovel, axe, and bucket, except when traveling numbered state and federal highways.
15. Montana highway regulations provide that no combination of auto and trailer shall exceed 60 ft. in length, or 96 in. in total outside width, or 13 ft. 6 in. in height except with permit. Trailers should carry red lights to the rear; green, amber or white lights to the front and amber side lights. The speed limit for vehicles towing house trailers is 50 miles per hour. No person shall occupy a house trailer while it is being moved upon the highway.

MONTANA ROADS OPEN FOR WINTER TRAVEL

Modern maintenance equipment enables Montana to keep all primary roads (shown in red) open during winter months except for very short periods during or immediately after a severe storm. Make local inquiry regarding conditions during storms. Carry chains and a shovel. Reduce speed.

All main highway passes are kept open all winter. Passes that are closed to traffic for several months are:

- Beartooth Pass on U. S. 212, from 12 miles south of Red Lodge over Beartooth Plateau to Cooke City.
- Logan Pass in Glacier National Park, closed from about Oct. 15 to June 1.
- Skalkaho Pass on Montana 38 between Anaconda and Hamilton.
- Yellowstone National Park roads subject to closure after Oct. 31, except for Gardiner-Cooke City road via Mammoth which remains open year around.

BIG SKY COUNTRY POINTS OF INTEREST

1. **LAST CHANCE GULCH (E-4).** Gold was discovered on July 14, 1864. Third Territorial and present State Capital. Capitol Building and Historical Museum visitors welcome. Conducted tour of Helena by Last Chancer Tour Train. Carroll College, Veteran's Hospital, Vocational School for girls.
2. **RICHEST HILL ON EARTH (F-4).** Gold, silver, copper and zinc from deep mines and open pits. World Museum of Mining, 33 acres of history and relics of mining of yesterday to present. Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology.
3. **CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT (G-9).** June 25, 1876, Battle of the Little Big Horn. Gen. George A. Custer and his Seventh Cavalry were slain to the last man by the combined Sioux and Cheyenne Indian Forces.
4. **FORT PECK DAM AND RESERVOIR (C-10).** World's largest earth-filled dam impounds the Missouri River forming reservoir 183 miles in length with over 1,600 miles of shoreline. Boating and fishing. Hell Creek, Rock Creek State Parks and Recreation Areas.
5. **GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS (D-4).** Wilderness Area, discovered and named July 19, 1895 by Lewis and Clark. Sheer cliffs rise to 1,200 feet above the Missouri River. Abounds with interesting wildfowl, deer, bear and mountain goats. Launch trips.
6. **GREAT FALLS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER (C-5).** Discovered in 1805 by Lewis and Clark. Giant Springs, world's largest fresh water spring. Picnic grounds. Five hydroelectric dams. College of Great Falls, Montana School Deaf and Blind, Maimstrom Air Force Base, Cowboy artist Charles M. Russell original cabin and Art Gallery.
7. **LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS STATE PARK (F-5).** One of the nation's largest limestone caverns. Colorful stalactites, stalagmites, clusterites, and flowstone provide an exciting 90 minute guided tour.
8. **MADISON CANYON EARTHQUAKE AREA (H-5).** At 11:37 p.m., August 17, 1959 an awesome earthquake slid half a mountain into the canyon creating a giant dam and Quake Lake. Memorial and visitors vista.
9. **NATIONAL BISON RANGE (D-2).** Large herd of bison, also elk, pronghorns, whitetail and mule deer. Some longhorn cattle and many upland birds and waterfowl. Conducted auto tours from late June until Labor Day.
10. **YELLOWTAIN DAM UNDER CONSTRUCTION (G-9).** 520 foot multi-million dollar hydroelectric dam being built in spectacular Big Horn Canyon. Visitors vista.
11. **MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN (B-3).** An exhibition and crafts center portraying the life of the Northern Plains Indians "in the days when buffalo ran". Open June through Sept. under supervision of the Blackfoot Indian Agency.
12. **COW CAPITAL OF THE WEST (E-11).** Range Riders Museum, a memorial to those who rode the unfenced range. Custer County Junior College, State Industrial School, Agricultural Experiment Station and Veteran's Administration Hospital.
13. **ST. IGNATIUS MISSION (D-2).** Established in 1854 for the Flathead Indians. The present church is said to be the third most beautiful in the world. A visit is a very rewarding experience.
14. **MEDICINE ROCK STATE PARK (F-12).** 220 acres containing numerous weird and oddly-shaped sandrock formations, a result of wind erosion. Carter Co. Museum at Ekalaka, exhibits specimens of prehistoric times, dinosaurs, fossils, etc.

MONTANA INDEX

Population: 717,000 (1965 Estimate)
(674,767—1960 Census)

Area: 147,138 sq. miles
Capital: Helena

COUNTIES 1960 census

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Dawson, 12314	D-12	Judith Basin, 3095	D-6	Park, 13168	Sheridan, 6458	A-12	(Part), 47	H-6
Deer Lodge, 18640	F-3	Lake, 13104	C-2	Petroleum, 894	Silver Bow, 46454	F-4		

CITIES AND TOWNS

1960 census or later Estimates *County Seats

A	Absarokee, 600	G-7	B	Babb, 50	A-3	C	Camas, 50	C-2	D	Danvers, 20	D-7	E	East Helena, 1490	E-4	F	Fairfield, 752	C-4	G	Galata, 60	B-5	H	Hall, 90	E-3	I	Ingomar, 65	E-9	J	Jackson, 60	G-3	K	Kalispell, 10151	B-2	L	La Hood	F-4	M	McAllister, 10	G-5	N	Nashua, 796	B-10	O	Oilmont, 100	A-5	P	Pablo, 300	C-2	Q	Quyetus	G-10	R	Radersburg, 80	F-5	S	Saco, 490	B-9	T	Tampano, 5	B-10	U	Ulm, 350	D-5	V	Vanderburg, 10	C-1	W	Wagner, 40	B-8	X	Xenia, 10	C-1	Y	Yaak, 50	A-1	Z	Zortman, 175	C-8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Acton, 10	F-8		Bainville, 285	B-12		Cameron, 10	G-5		Darby, 398	F-2		Eden	D-5		Callaghan, 25	D-10		Galen	E-3		Clancy, 230	E-4		Chico Hot Springs, 5	G-6		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 10	C-2		Chickadee, 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To Edmonton, 347 miles

To Calgary, 201 miles To Lethbridge, 52 miles

To Medicine Hat, 89 miles

IMPORTANT NOTICE
All persons leaving the United States must report to Canada Customs. All persons entering the United States must report to United States Customs Immigration Service.



Line Hat, 89 miles

To Swift Current, 96 miles

NOTICE
United States must
All persons
must report to
Immigration Service.

CANADA
UNITED STATES

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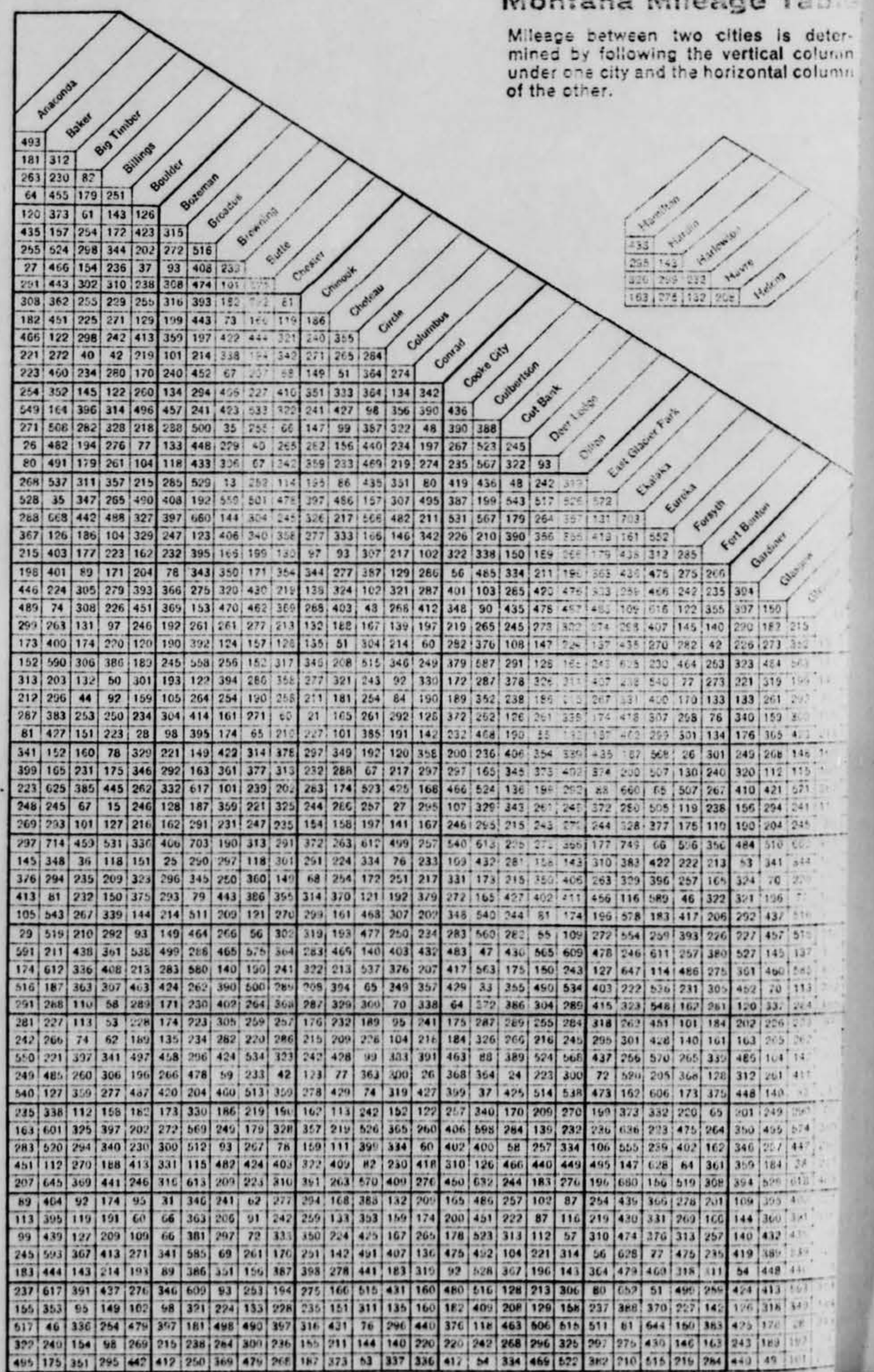




To Moose Jaw, 103 miles
To Regina, 122 miles
To Regina, 102 miles
To Weyburn, 48 miles
To Minot, 114 miles
To Weyburn City, 47 miles
To Bismarck, 161 miles
To Bowman, 33 miles

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MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME



er or white lights to the front and amber side lights. The
hicles towing house trailers is 50 miles per hour. No per-
a house trailer while it is being moved upon the highway.

ROADS OPEN FOR WINTER TRAVEL

equipment enables Montana to keep all primary roads during winter months except for very short periods during a severe storm. Make local inquiry regarding conditions chains and a shovel. Reduce speed.

Passes are kept open all winter. Passes that are closed to months are:

S. 212, from 12 miles south of Red Lodge over Beartooth City.

er National Park, closed from about Oct. 15 to June 1.

Montana 38 between Anaconda and Hamilton.

l Park roads subject to closure after Oct. 31, except for
ity road via Mammoth which remains open year around.

BIG SKY COUNTRY POINTS OF INTEREST

GULCH (E-4). Gold was discovered on July 14, 1864, and present State Capital. Capitol Building and Historical welcome. Conducted tour of Helena by Last Chancer Tour College, Veteran's Hospital, Vocational School for girls.

ON EARTH (F-4). Gold, silver, copper and zinc from open pits. World Museum of Mining, 33 acres of history mining of yesterday to present. Montana College of Mineral Technology.

LEFELD NATIONAL MONUMENT (G-9). June 25, the Little Big Horn. Gen. George A. Custer and his Seventh Cavalry were defeated and killed in the last battle of the Indian Wars. The monument is dedicated to the last man by the combined Sioux and Cheyenne

DAM AND RESERVOIR (C-10). World's largest earth-
bunds the Missouri River forming reservoir 189 miles in
1,600 miles of shoreline. Boating and fishing, Hell Creek,
e Parks and Recreation Areas.

E MOUNTAINS (D-4). Wilderness Area, discovered and
1805 by Lewis and Clark. Sheer cliffs rise to 1,200 feet
ouri River. Abounds with interesting wildfowl, deer, bear
cats. Launch trips.

OF THE MISSOURI RIVER (C-5). Discovered in 1805
Clark. Giant Springs, world's largest fresh water spring.
Five hydroelectric dams. College of Great Falls, Montana
Blind, Malmstrom Airforce Base, Cowboy artist Charles M.
cabin and Art Gallery.

ARK CAVERNS STATE PARK (F-5). One of the nation's
e caverns. Colorful stalactites, stalagmites, clusterites,
rovide an exciting 90 minute guided tour.

NYON EARTHQUAKE AREA (H-5). At 11:37 p.m., an awesome earthquake slid half a mountain into the canyon, dam and Quake Lake. Memorial and visitors vista.

SON RANGE (D-2). Large herd of bison, also elk, prong- and mule deer. Some longhorn cattle and many upland fowl. Conducted auto tours from late June until Labor Day.

DAM UNDER CONSTRUCTION (G-9). 520 foot multi-hydroelectric dam being built in spectacular Big Horn vista.

THE PLAINS INDIAN (B-3). An exhibition and crafts showing the life of the Northern Plains Indians "in the days of yore." Open June through Sept. under supervision of the Indian Agency.

OF THE WEST (E-11). Range Riders Museum, a memorial rodeo the unfenced range. Custer County Junior College, School, Agricultural Experiment Station and Veteran's Hospital.

MISSION (D-2). Established in 1854 for the Flathead
 present church is said to be the third most beautiful in the
 a very rewarding experience.

CK STATE PARK (F-12). 220 acres containing numerous
y-shaped sandrock formations, a result of wind erosion.
Museum at Ekalaka, exhibits specimens of prehistoric times,
s, etc.

LAKE AREA (F-3). Rockhounding country, ghost towns, g. hunting. World's largest smoke stack at Anaconda

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (B-9). Abounds with reservoir waterfowl, Canadian geese, ducks of all species, birds, and upland game birds. Also antelope, deer, and elk.

(G-4). Rich gold placer diggings were discovered in the Historic Virginia City soon became the second Territorial crusted ghost towns and rockhound country.

PIRE MAGIC CITY (F-8). Yellowstone Museum, Range
t. Boothill Cemetery, Eastern Montana College and Rocky
e. Area Office Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(G-4). Ghost town of Bannack, gold was discovered in
rhead County Museum, archaeology and geology exhibits.
a College. Fishing and hunting country.

TERROOT VALLEY (E-2). Stevensville, St. Mary's
 hied in 1841. Fort Owen now a State Monument was es-
 D. Hamilton U.S. Public Health, Rocky Mountain Laboratory.

PIRE (G-5). Bozeman, named for John M. Bozeman, master of the early sixties. Montana State University, Experiment Station.

REAT VALLEYS (D-2). Missoula, University of Montana, Headquarters, U.S. Forest Service and Aerial Fire Depot, Center. Missoula Snow Bowl site of 1967 Winter Olympic

KEY AREA (C-2). Center of great year around playground:
hunting and fishing in every direction, with water sports,
indoor recreation unlimited.

AND CRAFTS (B-11). Poplar, over 3,000 Assiniboine
ns welcome you to their million acre reservation.

ONAL PARK (A-3). Going to the Sun Road, an engineer-
overlooks the most spectacular scenery in the world.

CLARK (F-8). July 25, 1806, Capt. William Clark carved his name on this towering 200 foot high rock formation. The sign is a Registered National Historic Landmark.

COUNTRY (G-7). Travel this scenic switchback highway of almost 11,000 feet for a magnificent panorama of the Early mining camps, fishing and hunting country. Winter

STATE PARK (D-12). Erosion by wind and water have
 colorful badlands. Glendive Museum displaying prehistoric
 Dawson County Junior College.

REA (D-7). Fishing, hunting, winter sports, ghost towns, country. Montana Center for the Aged.

THE NATIONAL PARK (H-5). A world apart of natural
ul canyons, sparkling waters, interesting geysers and
life.

Belmont, 15	D-7	Enid, 5	G-12	Offer, 5	G-10	Tarkio, 20	D-1	
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Birney, 20	G-10					Turner, 175	A-8	
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Bux Elder, 275	B-6							
Boyd, 25	G-7							
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Wagner, 40	B-8	Wakerville, 1453	F-4	Warland, 40	B-1	Warm Springs, 500	G-3	Warren, 10	F-8	Washoe, 40	G-7	Waterloo, 100	F-4	Watkins	D-11	Webster, 5	F-12	Westby, 309	A-12	West Glacier, 350	B-2	W. Yellowstone, 620	H-5	Whitefish, 2965	B-2	Whitehall, 898	F-4	White Pine, 10	C-1	White Sulphur Springs, 1519	E-5	Whitetail, 210	A-11	White Water, 100	A-9	Whitlash, 15	A-5	Wibaux, 760	D-12	Wickes, 30	E-4	Willard, 5	E-12	Willow Creek, 150	F-5	Wilsall, 200	D-5	Windham, 125	D-7	Winifred, 220	B-6	Winnecook	E-7	Winnett, 360	F-11	Winston, 35	F-11	Wisdom, 180	F-11	Wise River, 70	F-11	Wolf Creek, 5565	B-11	Woodside, 50	E-3	Worden, 250	F-6	Wyola, 100	G-9
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Yaak, 50	A-1	Zortman, 175	C-9	Zurich, 80	B-7
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Montana Mileage Table

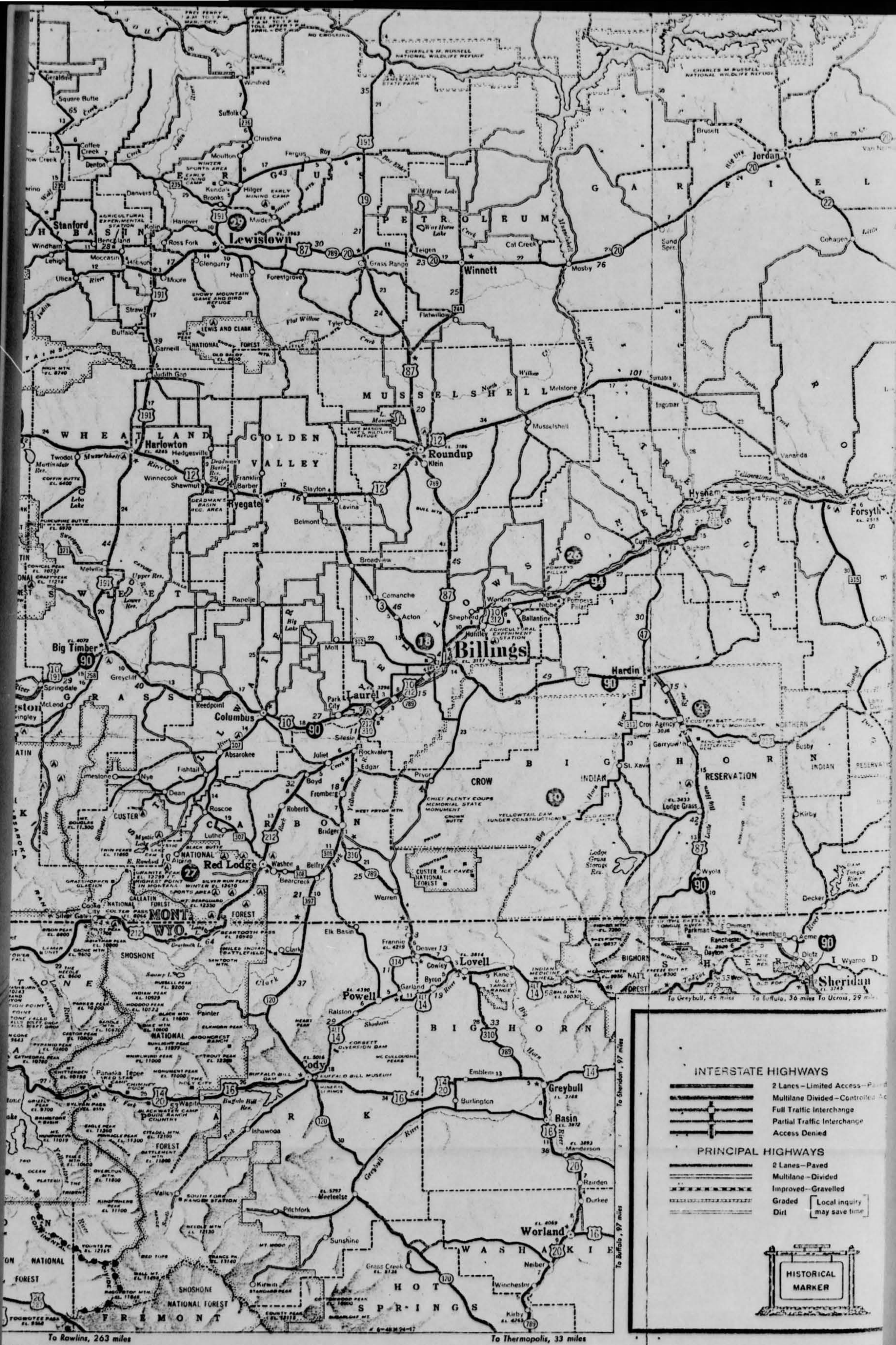
Mileage between two cities is determined by following the vertical column under one city and the horizontal column of the other.

Mileage between two cities is determined by following the vertical column under one city and the horizontal column of the other.

MIN. STANDARD TIME - PACIFIC STANDARD TIME



To Twin Falls, 161 miles To Idaho Falls, 27 miles To Idaho Falls, 32 miles To Jackson, 42 miles To Jackson, 31 miles To Rawlins, 263 miles



INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS

- 2 Lanes—Limited Access—Paved
- Multilane Divided—Controlled Access
- Full Traffic Interchange
- Partial Traffic Interchange
- Access Denied

PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS

- 2 Lanes—Paved
- Multilane—Divided
- Improved—Gravelled
- Graded
- Dirt



HISTORICAL MARKER

16 AUG 66

UNCLASSIFIED

20 AUG 66 02 41Z

PRIORITY

NNNN

P
W B3 PF TC JAW RUEDVXH2461 232 52-CCCC--RUEDF IF.

DE RUFPAO 85 2311935

ZNY CCCCC

P191815Z AUG 66

FM 36TFW BIEBURG AB GER

TO RUWTFVA/ADC ENT AFB COLO

RUEDF IF/AFSC FTD WRIGHT PAT AFB OHIO

RUEDHQA/CSAF

RUEDHQA/SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

INFO RUFPSD/17AF RAMSTEIN AB GER

RUFPEW/USAFE

BT

UNCLASSIFIED

OIN 1275 FOR AFNIN/CSAF; SAFOI/SEC. OF AF.

THIS UFO REPORT IN 13 PARTS.

PART 1. ONE UFO WAS OBSERVED ON AIRBORNE RADAR AND WAS NOT SEEN VISUALLY. THE SIZE OF THE RADAR FLIP WAS LARGER THAN THAT MADE BY AN F-4 AIRCRAFT.

PART 2. OBSERVING PILOTS FIRST NOTICED THE UFO WHILE PRACTICING AIR TO AIR INTERCEPT AT 36000 FT ON TRUE HEADING OF 060 AND AIRSPEED OF POINT 85 MACH. ON 50 NM AIR SEARCH MODE THE UFO APPEARED 28 NM OUT AND 55 DEGREES TO STARBOARD AT SAME ALTITUDE AS THEIR AIRCRAFT. AS UFO APPROACHED, THEY TRACKED IT. CLOSING SPEED BETWEEN THE F-4D AND UFO WAS 2700 MPH OR MORE. (F-4 INTERCEPT COMPUTER CAN NOT REGISTER ABOVE

Classification Cancelled

(or changed to)

Auth.

By

Date

Director
15 May 69
AFR 205-1 para 2-17(6)
5 Jan 68



To Bismarck, 161 miles
To Bowman, 33 miles
To Belle Fourche, 34 miles
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

MONTANA HIGHWAYS

INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS
2 Lanes—Limited Access—Paved
Multilane Divided—Controlled Access
Full Traffic Interchange
Partial Traffic Interchange
Access Denied

PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS
2 Lanes—Paved
Multilane—Divided
Improved—Gravelled
Graded
Dirt
Local inquiry may save time

OTHER HIGHWAYS
2 Lanes—Paved
Multilane—Paved
Improved—Gravelled
Graded
Dirt
Local inquiry may save time

ROUTE MARKERS
Interstate Marker
U. S. Numbered Marker
State Route Marker
Other Route Marker

Abbreviations:
A = Alternate
BYP = Bypass
N = North
S = South
E = East
W = West

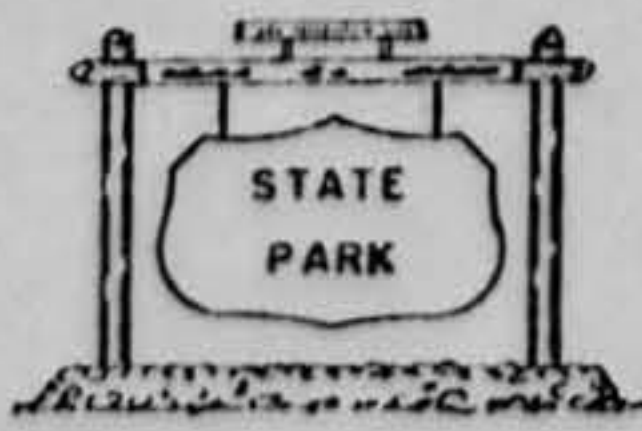
MISCELLANEOUS
Accumulated Mileage Between Red Stars
Intermediate Mileage Between Towns, Junctions or Interchanges
Points of Interest, Numbers described to left of Map
Rest Areas
State Parks, Monuments, Recreation Areas
Campsites
Port of Entry, international
Cities or Towns, County Seats, State Capital

10,000—20,000
20,000—30,000
30,000 and over
Kalispell
Missoula
Billings

STATE CAPITAL—HELENA

Time Zone Boundary between Pacific and Mountain Standard Times. In some localities time is advanced one hour by local option.
One inch equals approximately 22 miles.

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ATTENTION (HYDROGÈNE) **EXPLOSION** **POSSIBLE**

Si le ballon est encore gonflé, même très peu, ne l'approchez pas du **FEU** même d'une cigarette.

Ecartez les curieux. Dégonflez le ballon en le déchirant largement.

Opérez avec
PRUDENCE
en plein air, dans
un endroit écarté.

UTILISATEUR : **Centre National des Etudes Spatiales**

Centre de Lancement d' Ballons

AIRE-sur-l'ADOUR (Landes) - RANCE - Tél. 232

OPÉRATION : « **NIMBUS** » N° du 282

*Prévenir d'urgence par Téléphone en P. C. V. le 232 à AIRE-sur-l'ADOUR.
(communication payée par le C. N. E. S.)*

ATTENTION (HYDROGÈNE) **EXPLOSION** **POSSIBLE**

Si le ballon est encore gonflé, même très peu, ne l'approchez pas du **FEU** même d'une cigarette.

Ecartez les curieux. Dégonflez le ballon en le déchirant largement.

Opérez avec
PRUDENCE
en plein air, dans
un endroit écarté.

UTILISATEUR : **Centre National des Etudes Spatiales**

Centre de Lancement de Ballons

AIRÉ-sur-l'ADOUR (Landes) - FRANCE - Tél. 232

OPÉRATION : « **N. ABUS** » N° 27 du 12-01-66

Prévenir d'urgence par Téléphone en P. C. V. le 232 à AIRÉ-sur-l'ADOUR.
(communication payée par le C. N. E. S.)

Airé. - Impr. Castay

PAGE 2 RUF PAO 85 [REDACTED]

27 28 MPH.) THE UFO RAPIDLY APPROACHED THE OBSERVING F-4 AND PASSED UNDER AT UNKNOWN ALTITUDE HEADING ABOUT 255 DEGREES. AIR INTERCEPT RADAR BROKE TRACKING AT 55 DEGREES DOWN WITH CLOSING SPEED STILL AT 27 28 MPH. THE PILOTS THEN TURNED THE AIRCRAFT UPSIDE DOWN TO ATTEMPT VISUAL SIGHTING. THIS MANEUVER TOOK SEVERAL SECONDS BY WHICH TIME THE UFO WAS WELL BEHIND THE F-4 AND NO VISUAL SIGHTING WAS MADE. THE UFO'S FLIGHT PATH WAS ALMOST STRAIGHT CURVING SLIGHTLY TOWARD THE F-4 ON HEADING OF 255 DEGREES AT LESS THAN 36000 FT. OBSERVATION TIME WAS LESS THAN 40 SECONDS.

PART 3. OBSERVATION WAS ON AIR INTERCEPT MODE AT 50 AND 25NM RANGES USING APQ 109 RADAR IN AN F-4D.

PART 4. TIME WAS 16/1300Z AUG 66

PART 5 LOCATION WAS 4925N/0520E (8NM SOUTHEAST OF MARVILLE RCAF STATION, FRANCE)

PART 6. THE AIRCRAFT COMMANDER WAS CAPT PAUL R GREGORY, FV 3280182 WHO HAS 1885 TOTAL FLYING HOURS. THE BACK SEAT PILOT WAS 1/LT CRAIG A SCHORZMAN, FR 3163042, WHO HAS 323 TOTAL FLYING HOURS. BOTH PILOTS ARE WITH THE 23RD TAC FTR SQDN, BIEBURG AB, GERMANY, APO NEW YORK 09132.

PAGE 3 RUF PAO 85 [REDACTED]

PART 7. OBSERVERS REPORTED HAZE AT 36000 FT AND ABOUT 7 NM VISIBILITY. WITH BROKEN CUMULUS AT ABOUT 8000 FT. NO UNUSUAL WINDS OR OTHER WEATHER CONDITIONS WERE NOTED. WEATHER AT MARVILLE RCAF STATION AT 16/1300Z WAS: WIND 050 AT 15 KTS, VISIBILITY 13 NM, SKY 3500 FT SCATTERED, 5000 BROKEN, TEMP 17 DEGREES C, DEWPOINT 7 DEGREES C, ALT SETTING 30.44. WINDS

ALOF T WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

PART 8. NO OTHER UNUSUAL ACTIVITY WAS NOTED.

PART 9. F-4 DID NOT ATTEMPT CHASE DUE TO SPEED OF UFO.

PART 10. OTHER F-4D WERE IN THE AREA BUT THIS WOULD NOT EXPLAIN THE SIGHTING.

PART 11. THE REPORTING OFFICER IS 1/LT MARK WASSENICH, FR81259, WING PHOTO RADAR INTELLIGENCE OFFICER. THE TWO PILOTS REPORTING THE SIGHTING WERE DEBRIEFED IMMEDIATELY AFTER LANDING. THEY WERE BOTH SURE OF THE RADAR SIGHTING. THEIR RADAR SET WAS WORKING PERFECTLY BEFORE AND AFTER THE SIGHTING. PILOTS IN A NEAREY F-4 DID NOT SEE THE UFO BUT WERE BUSY INTERCEPTING A THIRD AIRCRAFT WHEN THE SIGHTING TOOK PLACE, THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED BECAUSE OF THE UNUSUAL SPEED AT WHICH THE UFO TRAVELED. THE ALMOST STRAGINT TRAJECTORY SUGGESTS A MISSILE OR SIMILAR OBJECT BUT THE SIZE OF THE RADAR RETURN NEGATES THIS POSSIBILITY ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING THE HEAD-ON

PAGE 4 RUF PAO 85 [REDACTED]

ANGLE OF INCIDENCE.

PART 12. NO PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN.

PART 13. THIS MESSAGE IS CLASSIFIED [REDACTED] PROTECT F-4D RADAR AIR INTERCEPT CAPABILITY.

GP-4.

BT

UNCLASSIFIED

[REDACTED]

10y to TDEER

DECLASSIFIED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS;
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.
DOD DMR 1220.10

CASCADE COUNTY JAIL
MEMORANDUM OF REPORT

Date _____, 19____

Type _____

Time _____ M.

Name _____ Address _____ Phone _____

Attention! An explosion is possible if this balloon is blown up again, even a little. Do not approach with cigarette or fire. Warning to the curious, deflate the balloon on a large area. Work with care and plenty of air, at an out of the way spot.

National Center for Space Studies
Balloon launching center.

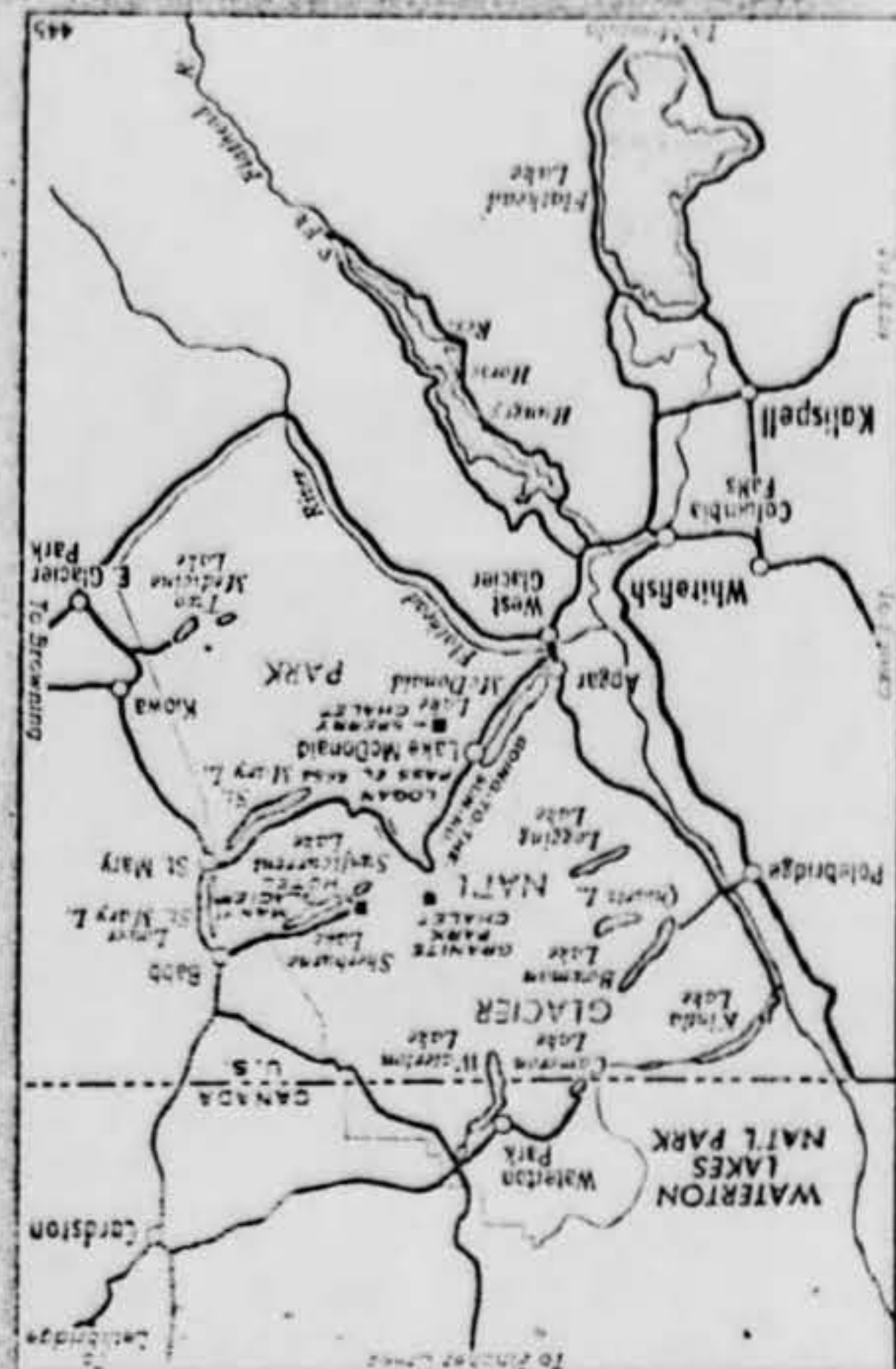
Officer Receiving Complaint _____

The history of Glacier National Park, lying in a rugged cross to the Flathead country. Blackfeet Indians who lived and awe they entered this abode of the mountains. Regarding the but because huge ice Age glaciers, is named not from the scenery of what is now Glacier National Park, but because of the hundreds of glacial lakes and the jewels in rocky cirques. Stream

above photo . . . Many G



G



MONTANA

The BIG SKY Country

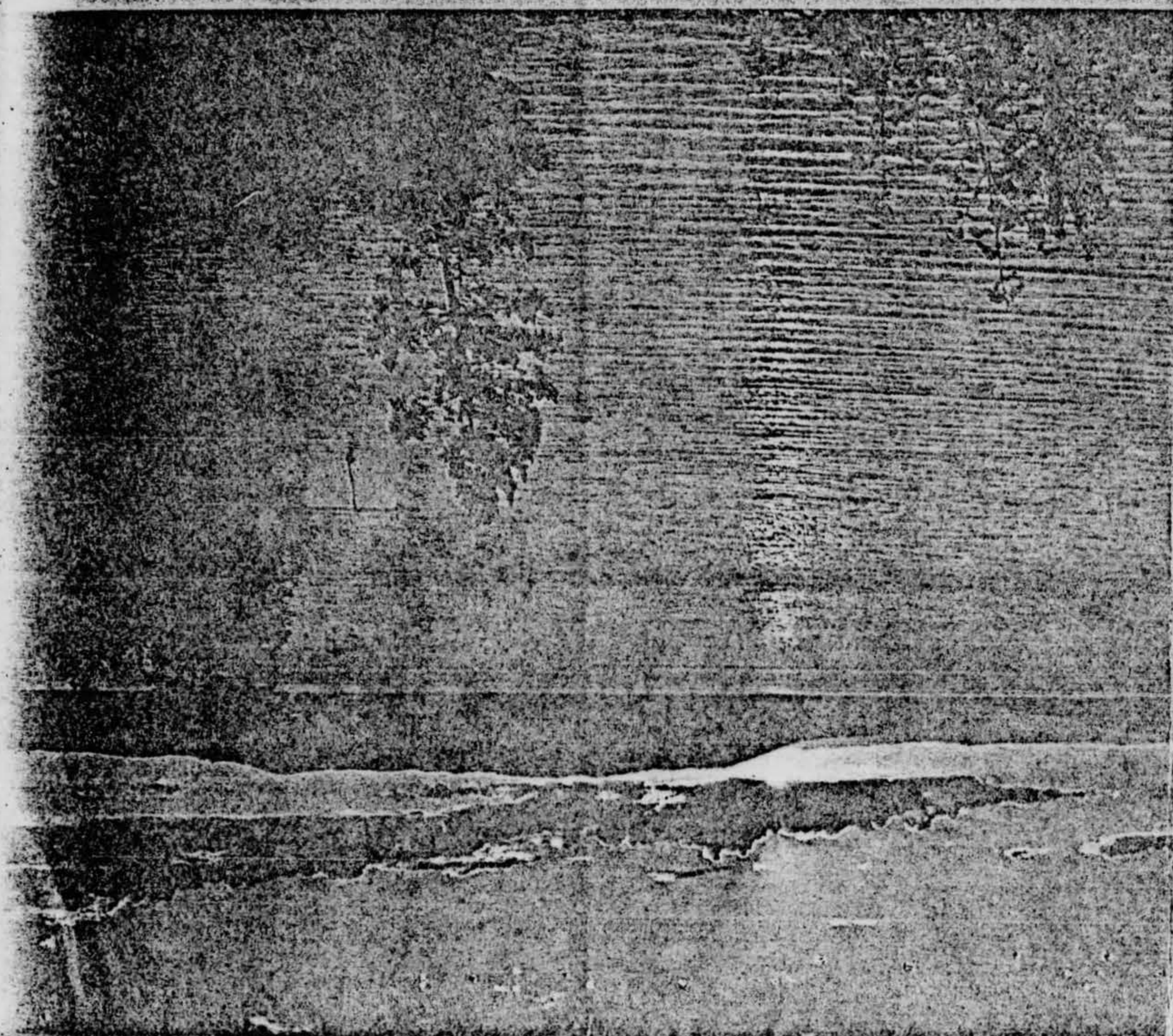


1966 HIGHWAY MAP

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION
Cover Photograph
(St. Mary Lake, Glacier Park)
and Back Cover
(Sunset over Flathead Lake)
by Ernst Peterson

State Highway Commission of Montana Helena, Montana

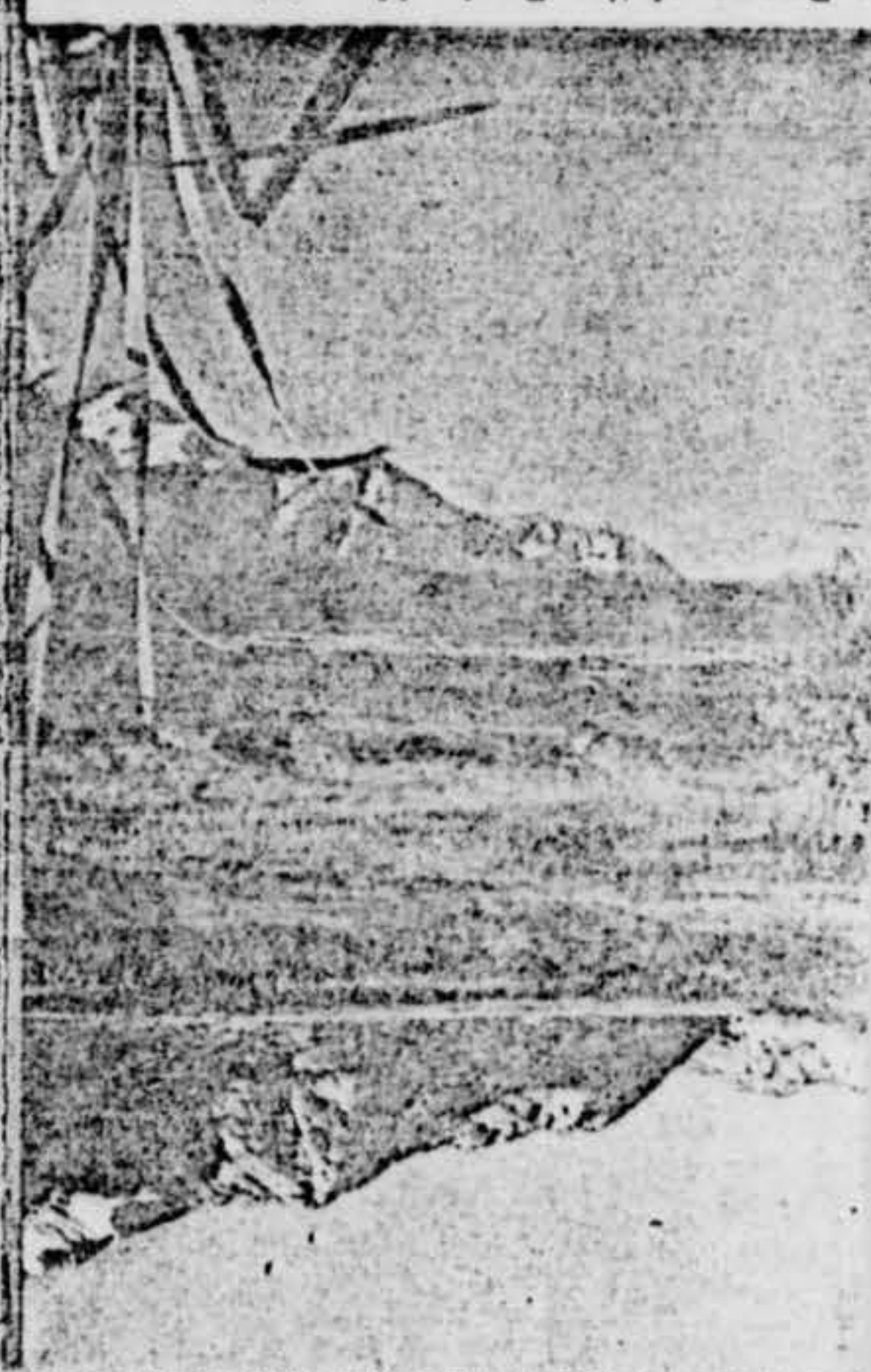


Tim Babcock, Governor

Babcock

Sincerely yours,
them.
r state agencies obligingly
stions you like. You'll find
prospective resident of our
o visit Montana often, as a
in rewarding and the state
State promotion efforts in
Montana is enjoying in-
protecting its God-given
varied other attractions.
is and Clark Caverns, Flat-
well as Custer Battlefield,
er and Yellowstone Na-
tate, leading travelers to
vers begin and where the
Sky Country, Montana is
lopes to their hiking.
rom all parts of the coun-
sightseers and campers.
the hunter; breathtaking
deer, antelope and elk in
is and streams lure the
vacationland, Montana is
genuine enthusiasm.
ons of the past, also looks
e which takes enormous

Western Montana. Photograph by Ross Hall



Glacier NATIONAL PARK



above photo . . . Many Glacier Hotel by Marlon Lacy

The history of Glacier National Park begins with the Blackfoot Indians who lived under the spell of the majestic mountains. Regarding the mountain vastness with awe they entered this abode of spirits only to fast or to cross to the Flathead country.

The park, lying in a rugged section of the Montana Rockies, is named not from the 60-odd glaciers of today, but because huge Ice Age glaciers carved the rugged scenery of what is now Glacier National Park. Here two hundred glacial lakes stud the valleys or are set like jewels in rocky cirques. Streams of crystal clear water

offer good fishing . . . and no fishing license is required. Fields of brilliant mountain wildflowers, cascading waterfalls, sheer cliffs, dense forests, inquisitive bears, friendly marmots and proud mountain goats make up its changing panorama.

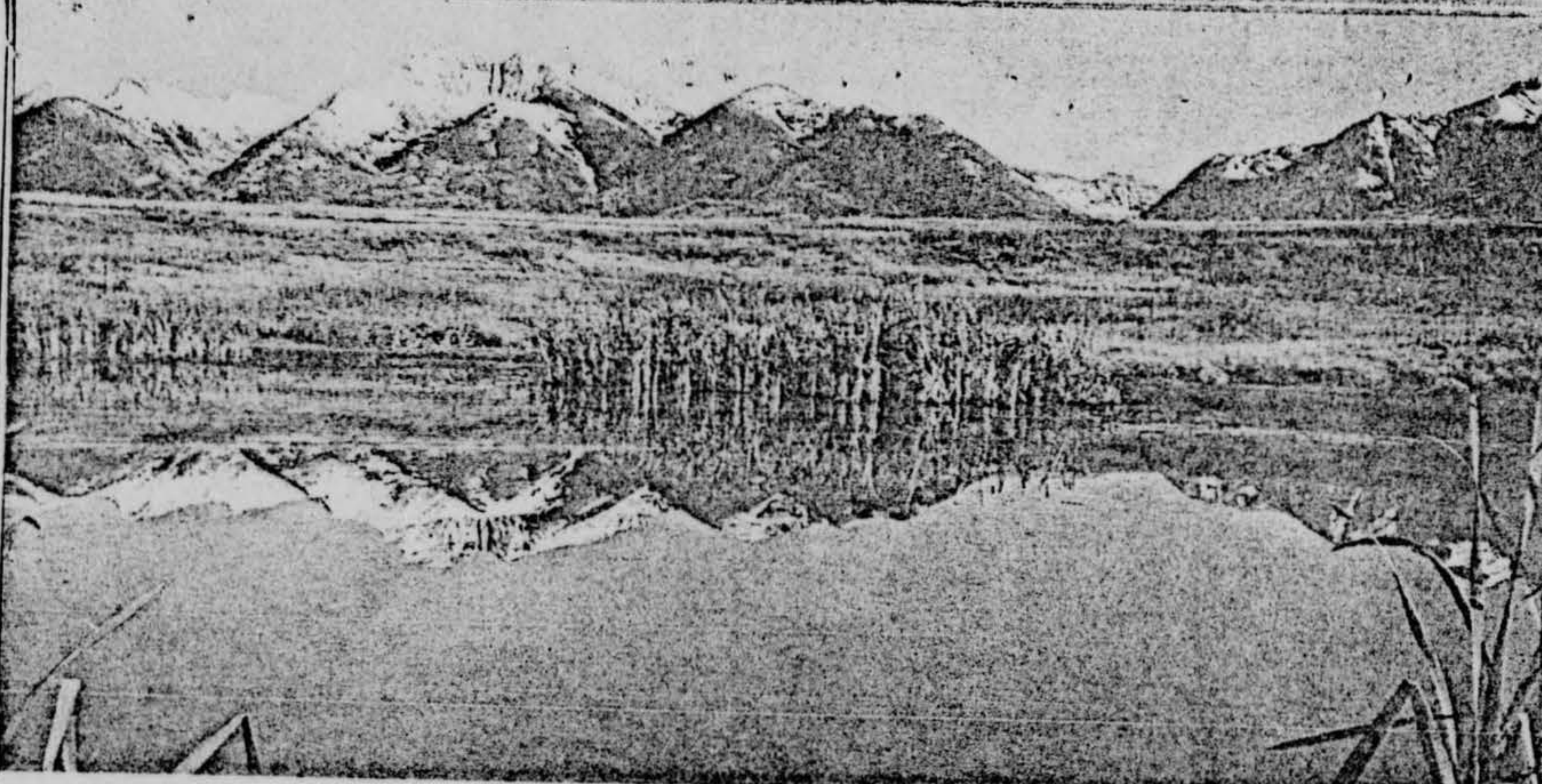
Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular 50-mile drive running east and west through the park, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the towering Garden Wall. Much of the park is accessible by auto and more than a thousand miles of trails lead deep into untouched wilderness or to isolated mountain chalets. Some of the glaciers are visible from the roads; others are easily accessible on foot or horseback. Saddle horses are available; riding experience is unnecessary.

Warm sunny days and cool starry nights are the rule throughout the summer. Early season visitors find waterfalls at their most glorious and mountain peaks still covered with winter snows. In the fall, deciduous trees display brilliant colors, highest peaks glisten with their first white dusting of snow and skies deepen to a startling blue.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, open about the first week in June, remains open well into October. All year around accommodations are conveniently located on the park's fringes. Accommodations in the park are available from about June 10 to September 15.

This million acre alpine wonderland was established by Congress as a national park on May 11, 1910, and is the United States section of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.





The Magnificent Mission Range of the Rocky Mountains towers toward the BIG SKY of Western Montana. Photograph by Ross Hall

Greetings from Montana . . .



Montana, a state which takes enormous pride in its traditions of the past, also looks to the future with genuine enthusiasm.

As an outdoor vacationland, Montana is unsurpassed. Lakes and streams lure the trout fisherman; deer, antelope and elk in abundance attract the hunter; breathtaking scenery appeals to sightseers and campers. In winter, skiers from all parts of the country find Montana slopes to their liking.

Called the Big Sky Country, Montana is the state where rivers begin and where the crisp, clean air adds zest to living. Fine highways cross our state, leading travelers to world famous Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, as well as Custer Battlefield, Virginia City, Lewis and Clark Caverns, Flathead Lake and myriad other attractions.

While zealously protecting its God-given natural resources, Montana is enjoying industrial growth. State promotion efforts in this field have been rewarding and the state economy is sound.

We invite you to visit Montana often, as a vacationer or as a prospective resident of our friendly state.

Ask all the questions you like. You'll find our people and our state agencies obligingly willing to answer them.

Sincerely yours,

Tim Babcock

Tim Babcock, Governor



no fishing license is required. In wildflowers, cascading water-forests, inquisitive bears, friendly mountain goats make up its changing ad, a spectacular 50-mile drive through the park, crosses the Logan Pass and traverses the thousand miles of trails lead deep as or to isolated mountain cha-ers are visible from the roads; Saddle cool stary nights are the rule- Early season visitors find water- and mountain peaks still cov- In the fall, deciduous trees dis- rest peaks glisten with their first d skies deepen to a startling blue. ed, open about the first week in into October. All year around s in the park are available from ber 15. ne wonderland was established at park on May 11, 1910, and is on of Waterton-Glacier Inter-

State Highway
Helena, Montana

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